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Equal TV Time For War Critics Ordered in U.S.

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 14 (UPI).—The Federal Communications commission ruled that the major television networks must give prime time for opposition to the President's views on the Vietnam war. The FCC said that the President has made five such televised speeches since November, 1969.

It made the ruling in response to five separate fairness doctrine complaints. It also said that the fairness doctrine requires that allow time for a Republican party spokesman to reply to the "other side" of the issue.

The spokesman was Lawrence O'Brien, chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Balanced Coverage
In the unprecedented action of requiring the networks to give time for reply to the President, the FCC said that there was no question that the networks had presented balanced coverage of the Vietnam war.

It indicated that it believed that this balance was upset when the leading spokesman of one side—the President—was given five opportunities to address the nation on this issue.

In such circumstances, the FCC said, there must be "a reasonable opportunity" for the other side to reply to the five addresses.

It stressed that such an obligation to provide equal time would not arise from a single speech.

TV Ad Limit
WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (WP).—Despite angry Republican objections, a House-Senate conference committee yesterday approved legislation to clamp limits on spending for political campaign broadcasts, beginning with this fall's elections.

All four Republican conferees refused to approve the final report, and Senate minority leader Sen. Hugh Scott, R., Pa., one of the conferees, labeled it a "frantic effort by Democrats to save some of their candidates." The final agreement was approved by six Democrats, three from the House, and three from the Senate.

Republican objections centered on the provision applying the bill to this year's Senate and House elections. Republicans have far more money available for campaign advertising than Democrats, and the bill's key provision limits the amount a candidate for federal office or governor can spend on broadcast time to 7 cents for each vote cast for the same office in the previous election. The limit includes spending on behalf of the candidate by others.

Effective After 30 Days
Under the conference agreement, the spending curb would go into effect 30 days after enactment of the bill. In any campaign where any candidate or his representative had already signed contracts by Aug. 13 for spending exceeding the limit, a Democratic aide said, the limit would not apply this year. The bill also would:

- Permanently repeal the equal-time requirements for presidential and vice-presidential campaign broadcasts, thus allowing stations to show television debates between the major candidates without having to give equal time to fringe candidates.

- Require broadcasters to charge all candidates—federal and state—the lowest unit cost for the time they purchase, thus assuring them the low rates usually obtained by commercial advertisers who buy large blocks of time over long periods.

- Allow states to extend the bill's provision to local elections.

- Limit spending on primaries to half that for general election campaigns, starting in 1971.

About 5,000 'Volunteers' Involved

S. Aid Near for Thai Force for Cambodia

By Murray Marder

ASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (WP).—The State Department today confirmed "tentative" aid to send about 5,000 "volunteers" recruited or trained in Thailand.

State Department press officer

Mr. J. McCloskey said, "The United States has made it clear we look with favor" on such anti-Cambodian cooperation.

The nature and extent of "tentative" support we may provide," said, "will depend in part on negotiations worked out between Thailand and Cambodian governments, including the training and selection of the troops involved."

McCloskey reiterated that "no overall agreement on U.S. aid for troops recruited or trained in Thailand" has yet been reached.

Tentative' Accord

Under newsmen's question, that Mr. McCloskey acknowledged that what has been decided could be called a "tentative" agreement for U.S. aid for 3,000

Thai troops described as "ethnic Cambodians" and about 2,000 Cambodians now being trained in Thailand. Labeling these troops as "Cambodians" and "volunteers" enables Thailand to contend it is sending no royal Thai government forces into Cambodia.

Sen. Frank Church, D., Idaho, today said that the reported U.S.-aid intentions, if carried out, "would represent the second violation of the Senate-approved Church-Cooper amendment within a week's time."

The "first" violation, said Sen. Church, "was the disclosure that direct American air support is now being extended to Cambodian troops."

Role Limited

Officially, the Nixon administration denies it is engaged in direct air support; it claims this is "air interdiction" of Communist forces in Cambodia to prevent them from remonstrating a challenge to U.S. troops in South Vietnam. Senate critics counter that this is semantic trickery.

After intense debate, the guishes.

Senate on June 20 passed an amendment to the Foreign Military Sales Act sponsored by Sens. John Sherman Cooper, D., Ky., and Sen. Church. It would forbid retaining any U.S. forces in Cambodia or using U.S. funds for other nations' combat forces in Cambodia or providing U.S. combat air support for Cambodian troops.

Sen. Church said today that "each passing week reaffirms the wisdom of the Senate" in prohibiting the use of "mercenaries" in Cambodia, and rejecting opponents' contentions that the Cooper-Church amendment was "moot" because all U.S. troops were being withdrawn from Cambodia by June 30.

He said he was "dismayed" to hear of "another instance of the abuse that flows from unchecked executive power."

The Cooper-Church amendment was tabled by the House on July 1, after a 237 to 153 vote, without debate, and sent to Senate-House conference, where the Foreign Military Sales measure now languishes.

The two men, who had often ap-



United Press International

CLEARED FOR SAILING—The Le Baron Russel, loaded with nerve gas rockets, is shown at its Sunny Point, N.C., dock. A federal court refused yesterday to prevent the ship from carrying out its disposal mission.

Storm May Cause Delay

Judge Refuses to Order Army Not to Dump Nerve Gas in Sea

By Sanford J. Ungar

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (WP).—At a U.S. district court, Judge A.G. Hamilton, who commands the first phase of the operation, said if the tropical depression threatened the burial area, he would not move out of port. He said a 24-hour forecast of good weather was needed. Loading was expected to be completed late Saturday, or Sunday.

Lawyers for Gov. Kirk and the EDP filed an immediate appeal to Judge Green's decision with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

In a brief order, however, she told the Army that she still had "serious misgivings about the site of the proposed dump" and "urgently requested that the Army utilize a disposal area of shallower depth within a reasonable distance from the port of embarkation."

The Army said it would study Judge Green's request for a shallower final resting place for the gas, but no decision was anticipated until tomorrow.

At that port, Sunny Point, N.C., the Army and Navy continued to load the 418 concrete "coffins" containing 86 tons of GB nerve gas and ten pounds of VX nerve agent aboard an old Liberty ship.

Weather Hazard

But the weather posed a possible hazard to the Army's intention to tow the ship to sea and sink it when they purchase, thus assuring them the low rates usually obtained by commercial advertisers who buy large blocks of time over long periods.

• Allow states to extend the bill's provision to local elections.

• Limit spending on primaries to half that for general election campaigns, starting in 1971.

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peared stiff-faced, seemed more relaxed than usual. They smiled frequently during the ceremony and pumped each other's hand vigorously at the beginning and end.

Dr. Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, the Austrian Foreign Minister, presided at the ceremony in the lavish Marble Hall overlooking vast observers doubted, however, that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Vatican, Yugoslavia Renew Ties

Broken in 1952 Over Stepinac

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 14 (UPI).—The Vatican and Yugoslavia today simultaneously announced the resumption of full diplomatic relations in a move which may herald further ties between the Holy See and Eastern Europe.

The announcement ends an 18-year break between the two states and makes Yugoslavia the first European Communist country to establish diplomatic relations with the Vatican. Cuba is the only other Communist country to exchange ambassadors with the Holy See.

There are about six-and-a-half million Catholics in Yugoslavia.

Relations between the Vatican and Yugoslavia were broken in 1952 when the late Archbishop Alojzije Stepinac, of Zagreb, condemned by the Yugoslavs as a war criminal, was raised to the rank of cardinal by the Pope, then Pius XII.

1966 Agreement

In 1966, relations were partly re-established under an agreement which provided for an exchange of unofficial envoys and gave more freedom to the Catholic Church in Yugoslavia in exchange for a pledge that it would not interfere in internal politics.

The agreement has worked sufficiently well to lead to full diplomatic status and may encourage other East European countries, especially those with a sizable Catholic population such as Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland, to consider some tentative steps of their own.

The current detente between the Soviet Union and West Germany and West German moves to improve relations with Poland and East Germany can only help any such development, observers say.

The resumption of diplomatic ties between the Vatican and Yugoslavia is the culmination of ten years of work by Pope Paul and his predecessor, John XXIII, to improve relations with the Communist world.

So far as the Vatican and Yugoslavia are concerned, the next step is expected to be a visit to Belgrade in ten days time by Pope Paul's foreign affairs minister, Monsignor Agostino Casaroli.

Maze Media

He will probably ask the Yugoslav authorities to allow the church to make more generous use of mass-media communications and have more freedom in religious teaching.

Mr. Casaroli will almost certainly also see President Tito, who is expected to make an official visit to the Vatican during a planned state visit to Italy this autumn.

The Pope's envoy is expected to discuss with President Tito not only bilateral relations but also such themes as the problem of developing countries, and the possibility of a conference of non-aligned nations and a pan-European conference.

A State of Confusion, Perplexity, Fear and Lack of Self-confidence Now Grip Israel—the Cairo paper Al Akhbar asserted in an editorial.

There has been no reaction to Gen. Dayan's accusation by Egyptian officials.

Apprehensive

As the Egyptians see it, Israel is apprehensive that its position might be eroded during exchanges to be conducted by Gunnar V. Jarring, the United Nations special representative in the Arab-Israel conflict.

Indications that Washington is not fully convinced by Israel's accusation of a violation of the cease-fire, which took effect early Saturday, Aug. 8, seem to have encouraged Cairo that something might still come of the Jarring mission.

There is no public evidence here one way or the other on the anti-aircraft missile situation. Some

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the Soviet Union would put at

stake the reliability of its signature of any future arms-limitation accords with the United States merely for the benefits of pushing and aircraft missiles into the Canal zone.

At the end of June, the Israelis were taken by surprise when missiles were moved forward at night to positions 25 or 30 miles from the canal. It is considered a possibility that preceding the cease-fire there was a further movement just before the deadline.

The Israeli government waited today for the United States follow-up action on Israeli charges that the UAR violated the cease-fire and "standstill" agreements.

From United Nations headquarters in New York, Reuters reported that the UN's truce supervisor in the Mideast, Maj. Gen. Ennio Silius, has been given a second Israeli complaint about alleged Egyptian military buildup that violate the cease-fire.

(Reuters also reported that Jordan complained today to UN peace mediator Gunnar Jarring about repeated Israeli violations of the truce. It was Reuters said, the first time any of the Middle Eastern parties had drawn Mr. Jarring into the dispute over alleged violations.)

In Jerusalem, an Israeli official said the second complaint to the UN's Gen. Silius charged that Egypt had installed another missile battery and resumed work on an incomplete missile site, both within the 21-mile-wide "standstill" zone on the Suez Canal's west bank.

Israel earlier had complained that after the truce began last Friday, Egypt moved up at least six missile units.

Talks Less Important

The foreign affairs and security committee of the parliament, the Knesset, met today in secret session to discuss the military and diplomatic situation resulting from yesterday's charges by Defense Minister Moshe Dayan about alleged Egyptian and Soviet moves.

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are issued as Security Council documents.

The spokesman said he did not know if there was any precedent for keeping such information secret.

Meanwhile, he insisted that there was neither alarm nor concern here over the delay in getting Arab-Israeli peace talks started under the auspices of the UN mediator Gunnar Jarring.

"It seems that the road to peace is always a hard one," the spokesman, Cesar Orta, of Mexico, said.

"It is much more difficult than the road to violence."

Mr. Orta again insisted today

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Amman Decries Attack

Jets Hit Jordan Army; First Truce-Time Raid

By Peter Gross

JERUSALEM, Aug. 14 (NYT).—Israeli Air Force planes bombed and strafed Jordanian Army posts opposite the Beisan Valley for about 45 minutes today. It was the first announced attack on the Jordanian Army—as opposed to Palestinian guerrilla bases in Jordan—since the American-sponsored cease-fire went into effect a week ago.

Announcing the attack, a spokesman said the installations hit "were those of the Jordanian Army, which assists terrorists and makes it possible for them to act against Israeli civilian settlements."

All Israeli planes returned safely, he added.

[From Amman, the UPI reported that the Jordan government said the cease-fire was violated today by Israeli attacks in a Jordanian position north of Kureimah. In the two afternoon assaults, he said, a Jordanian soldier was killed and seven soldiers and one civilian were wounded.

At 2:30 p.m., he said two formations of Israeli jets raided a

Jordanian Army supply camp in Irbid and nearby civilian areas.

A half-hour later, he said, Israeli tanks and artillery fired on

a Jordanian position north of Kureimah. In the two afternoon

assaults, he said, a Jordanian

soldier was killed and seven soldiers and one civilian were wounded.

[The UPI noted that it was the second consecutive day of Israeli air attacks within Jordanian borders.

Yesterday, jets raided a northern village but failed. Amman

said, to inflict casualties or damage.

[Israel has said that its only

previous air raid over Jordan since the cease-fire began was against commandos, not official Jordanian installations.]

Hussein's Stand

In a pre-truce period that began

about one month ago, Israeli

planes included Jordanian Army

bases among their targets for al-

most any attacks. With the

cease-fire of last Friday night,

which both the United Arab Re-

Saigon Units Have Switched Combat Roles With Most GIs

By James P. Sterba

SAIGON, Aug. 14 (NYT).—South Vietnamese ground troops have now virtually completed their exchange of combat roles with American soldiers under the Vietnamization program.

In the year since the first American combat troops began withdrawing, and especially in the last three months, South Vietnamese ground forces have replaced U.S. soldiers along all but a small portion of the country's jungle and mountain border frontiers.

While Americans continue to man some artillery outposts and provide massive helicopter and jet bomber support, the primary role of fending off North Vietnamese main force units along the borders of Cambodia and Laos is now being borne by South Vietnamese ground troops.

The most dramatic realignment has taken place in Military Region III, comprising the 11 provinces around Saigon. Three months ago American troops formed the outer line of defense, pitted against three North Vietnamese divisions along the border in Tay Ninh, Binh Long and Phuoc Long Provinces.

Except for one South Vietnamese airborne brigade the Saigon government's army was positioned in the inner ring of provinces around the capital. Now the roles are reversed.

25th Division Pulls Back

The U.S. 25th Infantry Division has pulled back from its border-policing role in Tay Ninh and Hau Nghia Provinces into an area near Cu Chi and Dau Tieng—about halfway from Saigon to the border. Taking over its role is the South Vietnamese 25th Division, which is currently operating not only along the border but in the Parrot's Beak part of Cambodia as well.

U.S. Author Starts Visit To Red China

By Lee Lescaze

HONG KONG, Aug. 14 (WP).—Writer Edgar Snow entered China today—the first American to be granted permission to visit the country since Mao Tse-tung's cultural revolution.

A long-time friend of Chairman Mao, who first interviewed the Chinese leader in 1936, Mr. Snow crossed the border from Hong Kong less than 24 hours after arriving in this colony. He did not inform American officials of his presence and sought to avoid publicity.

Mr. Snow, 65, last traveled to China in late 1964 and interviewed Chairman Mao in January, 1965. Three years later, he sought to enter China again in the waning days of the cultural revolution but was refused permission at the last minute.

The timing of Mr. Snow's visit suggests that China is interested in continuing to develop contacts with the United States and that Peking has confidence in the nation's stability.

Chinese Refusal

Although the U.S. State Department has routinely approved American journalists' requests for travel to China in recent years, Peking has barred all American citizens except Mr. Snow.

China emerged from the cultural revolution in 1969 to find that most of the world's nations had turned their backs, offended and alarmed by the turmoil apparently being sponsored by China's highest officials. In attempting to rebuild its foreign relations, Peking has sought to demonstrate that order has been restored. Presumably, it hopes that whatever Mr. Snow writes will contribute to China's new post-cultural revolution image.

It is possible that Mr. Snow will have another interview with Chairman Mao. The Chinese leader, now 76, has frequently appeared in public recently to greet delegations visiting China.

Movement Hinted

In his four-hour conversation with Mr. Snow in 1965, Chairman Mao dwelt on his obsession with the need for a continuing revolution in China and hinted at the need for a campaign to turn China's new generation of youths into revolutionaries. The cultural revolution was launched later that year.

Mr. Snow has written several books and many articles on China. His "Red Star Over China" contained the first published biographical information about Chairman Mao and is still essential to a reconstruction of the Chinese leader's life. The book recounts Mr. Snow's 1936-1937 visit to the Chinese Communist headquarters in the caves of Yenan where the Communists were fighting Japanese and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's troops.

Among Mr. Snow's other books is "The Other Side of the River" based on his 1960 visit to China just after the collapse of Peking's "great leap forward."

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United Press International
O'REILLY ANSWERS BACK—South Vietnamese forces defending fire support base O'Reilly, near the Laotian border, fire their howitzers at besieging Communist troops.

Saigon Forces Win Control Of Hamlets Near Quang Tri

SAIGON, Aug. 14 (UPI).—South Vietnamese forces have regained control of a heavily populated area of hamlets and villages near Quang Tri city after three days of fighting in which at least 261 guerrillas were killed, military spokesman said today.

Patrols of regional and popular force troops are continuing sweeps through the area, about 400 miles north of Saigon, and the spokesman said regular government infantry and armored vehicles have been withdrawn.

South Vietnamese field commanders reported that two companies of Communists troops, were under orders to occupy the hamlets and villages and to recruit or kidnap all males of military age. South Vietnamese forces in the area moved against them, and fighting was concentrated in farm areas around the hamlets and in two of the communities themselves.

There was no report on government or civilian casualties.

Light and Scattered

Other action involving U.S. troops was light and scattered, spokesman said.

In Cambodia, a hull in military action continued.

U.S. Denies Spain Bars Use Of Bases for Mideast Action

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (UPI).—The State Department denied today a report that there is a secret agreement with Spain prohibiting use of U.S. air bases in Spain in connection with the Arab-Israeli conflict.

He said, however, "The United States will, if it has in the past, take into account the views of the Spanish government in future contingencies regarding the use of the Middle East strife."

He said Article 34 of the agreement provides that "in the case of external threat or attack against the security of the West, the time and manner of the use by the United States" of the bases "will be the subject of urgent consultations between the two governments and will be resolved by mutual agreement in light of the situation created."

This, in effect, gives Spain veto power over U.S. use of the bases in case of any threats or attacks but reserves to the United States "the inherent right of self-defense."

Mr. McCloskey said there were two "confidential notes" exchanged in connection with the agreement. He said one describes in detail the facilities at the four bases and the second is a "technical document" specifying in detail the material Spain receives under the agreement.

Nerve Gas

(Continued from Page 1)

pen" if the gas shipment were held a few more days pending a full-dress review of the issues before the court.

The New York lawyer said that the Army was relying on "a fabricated hazard . . . and scare techniques" to prevent further discussion of alternative means of destroying the lethal nerve gas.

But lawyers for the Justice Department and the Army said there was no time for delay. They cited the recommendations of special committee of munitions experts convened by the Army last year, who said that Aug. 1 was the deadline for disposing of the gas before the propellant in the rockets deteriorated to the point where explosion threatened.

Although she denied the restraining order, Judge Green appeared to accept the EDF's contention about the site chosen by the Army, 232 miles east of Cape Kennedy in the Blake Bahama Basin to scuttle the ship and drop the gas. She cited the testimony of government witnesses that in 16,000 feet of water the concrete "coffins" might all be crushed simultaneously, releasing all of the dangerous gas at once and causing uncertain peril to deep-sea marine life.

2 Algerians Detained At Airport in Israel

TEL AVIV, Aug. 14 (UPI).—Israel said today it had detained two Algerians who arrived at Lydda Airport today aboard a British Overseas Airways Corporation flight en route from the Far East to Europe.

The government press office identified the men as Maj. Hatib Jahil and Ali Balsuk. It gave no reason for their detention.

Rabies in France

REIMS, France, Aug. 14 (UPI).—Marine Department authorities have reported 13 cases of rabies in sheep, cattle, dogs and cats in less than four months. Department officials issued renewed warnings to pet owners and farmers against letting their animals stray.

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Criticism Muted

Brandt Says Most Germans Support Treat

By David Binder

BONN, Aug. 14 (NYT).—A prominent Willy Brandt declared today he was "certain that the great majority of the population supports us" on the government's policy of conciliation toward Communist Europe. Following conclusion of the Moscow treaty this Wednesday.

The chancellor said this in a formal statement to the press before he returned to his vacation home in Hanau, Norway. He had interrupted his vacation to fly to Moscow to sign the treaty.

The muted reaction of West Germans to Moscow bearing the promise of better relations not only with the Soviet Union but with the rest of Moscow's East European allies, seemed to uphold Mr. Brandt's contention that the majority of Germans are on his side.

Last weekend, an opinion survey of 513 persons conducted by a Munich polling institute showed 81 percent approved the still unsigned Moscow treaty, while 78 percent said they expected an easing of tensions to result from the treaty.

When his Lufthansa airliner landed yesterday at Bonn's Wahn Airport, a spontaneous cry of "Willy, Willy" went up from a crowd of 1,000 well-wishers at the terminal.

The change in tone among opposition leaders is evident in the careful language now chosen by former Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger and by Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian Christian Social Union party chief.

Their direst warning against "treason" and "sellout" only eight weeks ago have now melted down to mild accusations of "illusions" in the government camp. Only a few arch-conservatives like Karl Theodor von Guttenberg have used phrases like the "amputation and chopping up of Germany" to describe the Moscow accord.

In a similar vein, the conservative newspapers owned by Axel Springer have shifted from Castro's Cuba to a stance of "Let's wait and see."

Even Adolf von Thadden, leader of the shrunk-right radical National Democracy party, reduced his rhetoric to a telegram sent to Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin claiming that the treaty had been signed "against the passionate protest of the majority of the German nation."

Not far from there has been any hue and cry from the 9 million Germans expelled from Eastern Europe after World War II. Instead, the Federal League of Expellees issued a polite statement saying that the treaty "could be dangerous."

The lack of violent reaction to the Moscow treaty and to Mr. Brandt's policies is in keeping with a practice of taboo-breaking that has been gathering momentum here for the last four years.

For example, German renunciation of the lands beyond the Neisse line was officially begun under the aegis of former Chancellor Kiesinger, who said repeatedly from 1966 to 1969 that he "understood the Polish desire to

not yet possible at this stage.

The American outline is the concrete proposal put on the table during the 32 working sessions, have been held since the opened on April 16.

U.S. sources declined to specify today on the chances that agreement may be reached during the Helsinki phase, which is expected to last almost until Chr

live within secure frontiers."

This and similar statements on related issues have gradually conditioned the majority of West Germans to the degree that moves like the Moscow treaty no longer come as a surprise, much less a shock.

Another factor diminishing the favor of the expellees has been age. Twenty-five years after the war, many of the most violent proponents of "return to the homeland" like the late Hans Christian Seebach are either dead or in their late 70s.

Finally, Mr. Brandt returned from Moscow bearing the promise of better relations not only with the Soviet Union but with the rest of Moscow's East European allies, and with "indications" that the West Germans expect results.

France Applauds 'Ostpolitik But With Some Reservation

By Henry Ginder

PARIS, Aug. 14 (NYT).—France to reproach West Germany for doing the same.

Still there has been some navel-gazing here that the init has passed from French to Germans, a regret all the stronger cause the traditional French trust of the Germans has not completely eradicated. An attempt to recapture some of this has come in October when Pompidou visits the Soviet Union.

Big Strikes

In the economic field, France made big strides in building trade with Eastern Europe, in the export of capital goods.

The display of diplomatic initiative by West German Chancellor Willy Brandt in bringing his country closer to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe in general has spurred two kinds of concern and consequently two lines of action.

First, the partisans of Western European unity seem convinced that it is more important than ever to push plans for unity in all fields as a way of keeping West Germany tied to the West.

Second, businessmen and others concerned with the French economy see the economic rivalry with West Germany growing more acute as the latter improves her trading position in the potentially rich Eastern European markets. Hence the need is felt here for more commercial aggressiveness if French industry is to hold its own.

Not Worried

"I am not among those who are worried about the evolution of German policy," President Georges Pompidou assured newsmen at his Riviera vacation retreat the other day. "France is happy about the policy of detente."

Such a policy was initiated in Western Europe by Gen. Charles de Gaulle as a way of breaking down the bloc system, and French officials have been pointing out that it would be ridiculous for

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As GOP Decries 'Politics'

Wage-Price Freeze Powers Given to Reluctant President

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—The House sent to President Nixon yesterday standby authorization to freeze wages and prices temporarily—authority he has said he does not want and will not use. The 318-128 vote completed con-

gressional action on the measure, since it had already been passed by the Senate.

In another move not welcomed by Mr. Nixon, a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee announced yesterday that it has approved a bill requiring the President to explain to Congress in writing any foreign commitment of U.S. troops without prior congressional approval.

The explanation would be required in cases in which he sent U.S. forces into armed conflict, stationed combat-equipped forces in a foreign territory or substantially increased a contingent of troops already stationed in another nation.

The bill, on which action was completed yesterday would authorize, but not require, the President to stabilize prices, wages and salaries at levels not less than those prevailing on May 25, 1970. The authority would expire next Feb. 23.

Political Decree

Republicans have denounced the measure as a political gimmick to give Democrats an issue in the forthcoming congressional elections. Democrats have described it as a "shotgun in the corner" giving weight to the President's efforts to achieve voluntary moderation of inflationary increases, even if he never actually invokes the authority.

He said his department would augment its civil rights staff with 50 lawyers if they should be needed. The number is half that mentioned last month by Assistant Attorney General Jerry Leonard as a force planned for the purpose. Mr. Mitchell later disavowed the plan cited by Mr. Leonard and repeated his disavowal today.

However, under questioning by Sen. Birch Bayh, D., Ind., the attorney general said that the 50 lawyers who would be available would be in addition to the 28 lawyers in the division already specializing in desegregation cases.

No Task Force

Mr. Mitchell stressed that the administration would not send a task force of lawyers or marshals, as attributed to Mr. Leonard, to the South to monitor desegregation. In addition, the attorney general said he would not set up special compliance offices where citizens could file non-compliance complaints.

"The 50 lawyers will be from other divisions in the Department of Justice, if they are required," the attorney general commented. "We don't feel there's going to be any great non-compliance, and there will be no need to go to court."

He said that at this time there was no indication whether the additional attorneys would be needed, or what school districts might not comply in order to determine where additional staff would be needed.

Nixon Cheered in New Orleans On Arrival for School Session

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 14 (AP)—A big crowd greeted President Nixon when he arrived in New Orleans today for school desegregation talks with citizen leaders. The President responded by hopping from his car to shake hands with many of them.

One sign, poking out from the crowd, read: "Nixon in '76." "Nixon Forever."

Another read: "We Love Nixon and Mitchell," referring to Attorney General John N. Mitchell.

The presidential jet arrived at New Orleans International Airport at 11:30 a.m. With three cabinet members and a handful of presidential assistants accompanying him, the President and his motorcade sped 15 miles to a French Quarter hotel.

2 Purposes Seen

Aides said that the President's journey had two goals: to bolster the effectiveness and prestige of the state desegregation advisory council and to emphasize his commitment to enforce wide-scale voluntary integration in the South this fall.

He arranged meetings with citizens' groups from seven states. The bubble of protective glass was removed from the President's car as the motorcade wove its way through suburban Kenner. Crowds lined the highway, with many using umbrellas to protect themselves from a scorching sun.

Two spectators hoisted Confederate flags as the caravan moved through Kenner.

At one point, the President grabbed the hand of a construction worker. So-called "hard-hat" groups of construction workers have demonstrated in New York City on behalf of Mr. Nixon and his Vice-President.

"I've got one of those hats," Mr. Nixon told the man.

Aboard the presidential jet on the trip from Washington, the President presented Sen. Allen J. Ellender, D. La., with a citation proclaiming him "chief supreme." The gold-framed parchment scroll

Foreign events are moving in a way that may demand a considerable amount of the President's time and in a way that could be of as much help to GOP candidates as partisan speeches by the President in their behalf.

There is a strong possibility that late in October the President will meet with Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, probably at the United Nations, and also with leading allied heads of government.

The possibility of foreign travel is not completely ruled out, although the White House insists that there are no plans for visits outside the country this year.

Finally, the Arab-Israel negotiations require considerable pre-

idential attention, with any substantive progress boosting the President's prestige.

In an impromptu comment in St. Louis earlier this summer, Mr. Nixon was frank about the role he intended to play. "What I will be able to do in the campaign will depend upon what responsibilities I may have in September and October on the international and national front," he said. "That will come first."

"I think the best thing I can do for those candidates that I may favor will be to make as good as possible a record in Washington on international issues and on the national issues that people are concerned about."

He added that he had "no plans for any speeches whatever in September or October" and would make no plans until very close to the election "because what has to come first will be any international or national developments that I think may be overriding at that time."

That, of course, would not rule out "nonpolitical" speeches and travel about the country.

Vice-President Agnew will embark on a heavy campaign schedule after Labor Day. He will have full White House support. His schedule will be coordinated with the schedule Mr. Finch is working out for cabinet members.

Mr. Agnew has already announced that in addition to his own staff "I expect to rely heavily upon at least the following members of the White House staff: Bryce N. Harlow, counselor to the President; Patrick Buchanan and William Safire, special assistants to the President; Martin Anderson, special consultant to the President, and Lamar Alexander, staff assistant to the President."

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ON WITH THE SHOW—Charles Manson's co-defendants in the Tate-La Bianca trial enjoying themselves as they are escorted to court. From left are Susan Atkins, Patricia Krenwinkel and Leslie Van Houten.

Saw His True Nature

Looking at Victim Turned Her From Manson—Mrs. Kasabian

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 14 (UPI)—Linda Kasabian said today that's look into the eyes of a stabbed and dying victim gave her a vision of the true nature of hippie cult leader Charles Manson.

Mrs. Kasabian testified that she had the vision as she encountered Voitak Frykowski, 37, one of the victims at the Sharon Tate house.

"Yes," Mrs. Kasabian said.

Talking about Manson's philosophies, Mrs. Kasabian said: "There were little pieces of truth in it, but there was a lot of lies."

She said that while at the Manson ranch she smoked marijuana from a plant grown there.

Rhein

Mr. Stovitz asked her: "Did the plant have any particular name?"

"Yes, Kiner," she said to general laughter in the courtroom.

Earlier, Mrs. Kasabian testified "either a gun or a sword" in his trousers as he walked up to the home of a murdered supermarket owner on the night after the Tate killings.

Mrs. Kasabian, in her 18th day on the stand, told the court the circumstances of the slaying of Leno La Bianca, 44, and his wife Rosemary, 38, on Aug. 10, 1969, the night after the Sharon Tate murders.

She said today that thoughts of Manson flashed into her mind as she looked in Frykowski's eyes.

"I guess you would call it a vision. I had a vision in my head of who he (Manson) really was when I witnessed these things happen," Prosecutor Aaron Stovitz asked her if Manson ever told her he was Christ.

She replied: "No, he never said he was Jesus Christ."

"Your belief arose from what circumstances?"

"Well, within my own self that is what I was looking for, and that's what I saw in him."

"Did he have a beard?"

"Yes."

"Did he shave his beard off?"

"Yes, later on."

"Did you ever see a picture of Jesus Christ without a beard?"

"No."

"When he shaved his beard did you still think of him as Jesus Christ?"

SHRIVER: Youth Is 'Turned Off' By Lack of Leadership in U.S.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14 (AP)—Richard M. Nixon, former U.S. ambassador to Paris whose son was recently charged with possession of marijuana, was quoted in the Chicago Daily News yesterday as saying a lack of leadership and vision "turns off" even the brightest and most idealistic youngsters who see lies, compromise and "a double moral standard" all around them.

"Did he have a beard?"

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"Did he shave his beard off?"

"Yes, later on."

"Did you ever see a picture of Jesus Christ without a beard?"

"No."

"When he shaved his beard did you still think of him as Jesus Christ?"

Mr. Shriver, brother-in-law of the late President John F. Kennedy, was quoted as saying: "The Vietnam war has produced no Lafayettes or MacArthurs, no songs like 'Yankee Doodle Dandy,' no life, no spirit. Nobody believes it's a great page in American history."

Mr. Shriver said he sees his son Bobby, 17, as one of millions of youths living "under tremendous pressure with fantastic temptations" but added he accepted "a disproportionate share of the blame" for the prevailing social atmosphere that caught up his son.

Former director of the Peace Corps and the War on Poverty in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, Mr. Shriver said he and his family are in a better position than most to cope with the pressures which, he said, have mounted.

"I think the best thing I can do for those candidates that I may favor will be to make as good as possible a record in Washington on international issues and on the national issues that people are concerned about."

He added that he had "no plans for any speeches whatever in September or October" and would make no plans until very close to the election "because what has to come first will be any international or national developments that I think may be overriding at that time."

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Commander Gives Testimony

No Disciplining of Troopers At Jackson State Is Planned

By Bruce Galphin

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 14 (WP)—The commander of the state patrol unit that fired a sustained 30-second fusillade into a women's dormitory at Jackson State College last May said yesterday he has no plans to change procedures or discipline his men.

"I see no reason to discipline a man for saving his own life," Inspector Lloyd Jones told the President's Commission on Campus Unrest on the last of its three days of hearings here.

City police and troopers who pumped several hundred shots into the dorm, killing two and injuring a dozen more, have maintained they were returning sniper fire. Earlier witnesses challenged the existence of sniper.

City police and troopers who pumped several hundred shots into the dorm, killing two and injuring a dozen more, have maintained they were returning sniper fire. Earlier witnesses challenged the existence of sniper.

Commissioners reacted with incredulity and occasional anger as two Mississippi patrol officers testified about troopers' operating procedures and the event of May 14.

Committee counsel Charles Quaintance asked Inspector Jones whether a single sniper justified pepperizing the dormitory over an area of several hundred feet.

"I saw where it came from. I don't know what they (the other men) saw," the unit commander replied.

It is maintained that after the shooting he overheard a black student say to a wounded fellow student: "If you hadn't started this shooting, this wouldn't have happened." (The wounded student was found near him.)

"If we wanted to kill anybody or hurt anybody, there would have been two or three hundred of them on the ground," Mr. Jones added.

The patrol inspector testified that he saw two muzzle flashes from the third-floor landing of a stairwell in the dormitory immediately before police opened fire. He himself did not shoot, he said, because he had a can of tear gas in his hand at the time.

Stairwell windows are of fixed plate glass, and Commissioner Joseph Rhodes Jr. asked how the sniper could have shot through it.

"They were broke out a lot of 'em, before we got there," the patrol officer replied.

Later, Associated Press reporter Hank Downey testified he did not have a recollection of any broken glass before the police fire.

Mr. Downey, and another newsmen yesterday, testified that he heard a "report" that could have been small-arms fire just before officers opened their barrage.

Inspector Jones's and Mr. Downey's testimony conflicted on two other points. The patrol

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Challenge to the Cease-Fire

It is sobering that so early in the Mideast cease-fire grave doubts should arise about the good faith of one of the parties, Egypt; but it need not mean the cease-fire's end. According to the text of their agreement as made public by Mr. Dayan, Israel and Egypt were to observe a standstill—neither introducing new installations nor changing the location of old ones—in a 50-kilometer zone on either side of Suez. Israel accepted the cease-fire only after winning Washington's assurances (given after commitments had been received from Cairo and Moscow) that this would be the case.

Yet now Mr. Dayan charges Egypt with shifting some missiles within the 50-kilometer zone after the cease-fire went into effect at 1 a.m. local time last Friday. Whether these missiles were shifted just after or just before that hour is uncertain—in either case it would have been at night; that the missiles evidently were in the process of being moved at 1 a.m. further blurs the issue. What seems possible, though not proven, is that Egypt committed at least a technical violation.

If it is only that, then there would be an insufficient reason—in our view—for breaking off the cease-fire. But in fact, the problem is not that Egypt may have acquired some extra increment of military advantage but that the fragile superstructure of mutual confidence on which the whole Mideast initiative is built may have been severely undermined. The Egyptians and their Russian comrades in arms may have meant, by indulging in such an ambiguous yet provocative gesture, to go one up and force Israel and the United States into a difficult corner in which they would be

Our hope and, indeed, our tentative judgment is that American diplomacy can shoot this particular rap. The Israeli complaint of a cease-fire violation has made it unmistakably clear that Israel will tolerate no trifling with the undertakings of the various parties. It is up to the United States to satisfy Israel's understandable apprehension about being let down by the United States for Washington's own convenience. At the same time, Egypt now has reason to consider whether it serves Egyptian interest by taking steps which call into question its integrity and its dedication to a fair settlement and peace.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Dilemma on Kidnapping

The successful ransom of Ambassador C. Eberle Elbrick last September.

This was due in part to the recognition that democratic Uruguay could not, under its legal system, free 150 prisoners, most of whom had been convicted of crimes by due process before any state of emergency existed. Another powerful factor, however, was the simple if belated realization that to meet the Tupamaro demands in Uruguay would be to subject all Americans serving in troubled countries to greatly expanded risks.

As the Foreign Service Journal put it in a recent editorial: "As long as the kidnappers believe they can thus influence their own government or the foreign government involved, the kidnapping of foreign officials will be a tempting mode of political action."

That editorial urged the United States to propose an international convention under which governments would agree to refuse ransom—political or financial—and to avoid pressure on another government to take steps for the return of kidnapped diplomats beyond those it would take for its own citizens.

This courageous recommendation by career diplomats—the group most exposed—appears to be the least unsatisfactory way of dealing with a complex and growing problem. If it were adopted, Mitrione's death would not have been in vain but a sacrifice in defense of honorable principle.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Turkish Devaluation

The 40 percent devaluation of the Turkish lira was a brave but overdue decision by Suleyman Demirel's government. It comes at a time when the ruling Justice party has an overall majority in the national assembly of only nine seats, and must be seen as an "all or nothing" bid to stay in power.

Success in righting the economy will depend as much on whether the right methods have been chosen as on the government's success in curbing worker and student unrest.

Martial law is due to be lifted in mid-September. But unless there are signs by that time of economic improvement martial law is likely to be extended.

Demirel's margin for maneuver is desperately close. He must get the economy right while keeping his various oppositions quiet. His problem is that Turkey is economically the sick man of Europe.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

The Mideast: Open Questions

Moscow's behavior in the Middle East presents a number of puzzles—unless one is willing to assume that it sent weapons, aircraft, military advisers, SAM missiles and pilots purely out of love for the Egyptians' dark eyes. The Soviets certainly have a strong interest in a reopening of the Suez Canal. If the purpose of their direct in-

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 15, 1885

VIENNA.—Tension here has been greatly relieved by the Hungarian Government's announcement that it will observe neutrality for the present in the war between Poland and the Soviets. The announcement declares that Hungary will take further steps if her own frontiers are endangered and that she will then consult the Entente. The reason behind Hungary's decision is that the Government has no faith in the army.

Fifty Years Ago

August 15, 1890

BERLIN.—Reports from the frontier confirm the serious news of the cholera epidemic in Russia, especially in the province of Volhynia. There is said to be a dearth of hospitals and doctors to attend the sick. The malady has already been carried to Galicia, and the Austrian Government have ordered extensive quarantine measures. Similar measures are about to be enforced by the Prussian Government in the frontier districts.



The Sea Gave Man Everything, and He's Giving It Back.

Euphoria in Europe

By Drew Middleton

BRUSSELS.—Contented, relaxed and effluent, Western Europeans have turned their faces to the summer sun and their backs on the East-West conflict and the anxieties of a quarter of a century. Only a few thousand staff officers and diplomats stuck in cheerless offices are immune to the general euphoria. They sit and ponder the difference between the Soviet Union's superficially conciliatory attitude as evidenced by the new Bonn-Moscow treaty, for example, and the realities of increasingly massive military power in the East. The politicians, they comment wistfully, know the score.

But politicians are sensitive to national moods and apparently recognize their warnings would be disregarded in the current atmosphere.

An American traveling from Lisbon to Norway's north cape and from the Rhine to London in the last ten weeks encountered, except among the anxious few, a common desire to forget the past and to view the future with serene optimism.

For the majority of those idling on Mediterranean beaches or camping beside chilly lakes in northern forests, the cold war is over. They would find inexplicable the comment of a British elder statesman who, viewing the difference between Soviet diplomatic shadow and military substance, said, "In some ways the situation is worse than in 1939."

To him and to others, the signing of the Soviet-German nonaggression treaty, the cease-fire in the Middle East and the more approachable Soviet attitude toward the West weigh less than military facts.

There are estimated to be 2,815,000 soldiers and 12,260 military aircraft in the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact while Western forces in Europe, including those of France, are put at 1,950,000 men and 4,200 planes.

The level of armament in Soviet artillery batteries and tank battalions has been raised. Intelligence reports indicate a growing influence upon policy of the Soviet military hierarchy. Military training has been intensified throughout the seven-nation Warsaw Pact, Eastern Europe's equivalent of NATO.

Time and inactivity have dulled the fighting edge of the North Atlantic forces. NATO strength, already less than that called for by agreement, will be drastically reduced if there is a cutback of U.S. forces in Germany next year, as European allies expect. Vacanting Europe's complacency is bad omens for any European effort to redress the balance.

A visitor to various alliance headquarters and to defense ministries in Western Europe is reminded repeatedly that the Russians play a long game, that what is happening in the East now may be preparation for something three or five years hence "when the Americans have gone."

Such warnings carry as little weight with the Europeans today as did those of Winston Churchill against Nazi Germany in the 1930s.

To a group of Belgians savoring the delights of the Ardennes Forest, "The Russians don't mean any harm; they're tired of all this crisis talk, and so we are." An Englishman admiring the girls walking Rome's Via Veneto suggested, "We'll just leave it to you Yanks; you wanted the bloody job of policeman."

For those working the summer away in foreign and defense ministries, the true test of Soviet intentions will be Moscow's eager to learn all it can about the new technology of the West which has developed out of the freedom and competition in the Western states. Much will depend now on political developments within Germany.

They consider Russian responses

to this proposal, issued after the alliance ministerial conference in May, ambiguous. Moscow in June indicated a willingness to include discussion of mutual reductions of "foreign" troops on the agenda of the European security conference proposed by the Warsaw Pact last year.

Soviet diplomats since have stressed their government's willingness to talk about such reductions at a preparatory meeting of representatives of the Warsaw Pact, NATO and Europe's nonaligned powers.

Western soldiers and diplomats will stress that there has been no indication of Soviet willingness to accept the key element of the Western proposals: Balance between reductions by the Warsaw Pact and the Atlantic alliance.

Such thinking seems almost ludicrously irrelevant in Europe this summer. Twenty-five years of alarms and excursions apparently created boredom.

For chiefs of staff and ambassadors, the strengthening of Eastern Europe appears as an inevitable preparation for a new round of Soviet power politics after the expected American retirement.

The European driving his shiny new car along the highways by the sea or in the mountains does not see or feel it. And if he did, he would not think about it. Not now. Not this summer.

Such thinking seems almost ludicrously irrelevant in Europe this summer. Twenty-five years of alarms and excursions apparently created boredom.

Early this year the President also sent to the Congress legislation to stimulate housing, and its earlier enactment would have augmented job opportunities in our number-producing states, which have had to bear more than their share of reduced defense employment.

The President recognized early that both rational economic policy and simple humanity required programs to soften the transition problems of those who would be affected by reduced defense spending.

The economy has also had to face the transition from complex and tangled problems created by the inflationary overheating that ran unrestrained after 1965.

Interest rates began to rise in 1968 as people, fearful of inflation, turned away from bonds and mortgages.

The stock market and its institutions were whip-sawed in a tragic way—forced to over-expand as the inflation caused a frenzy of buying, then forced into a painful contraction as the market inevitably receded from the stratosphere. This was all doubly tragic because many small savers were lured into stock purchases, and housing declined as normal savings flowed into savings and loan associations and other thrift institutions dried up.

The problems posed for economic policy by this double-layered adjustment were formidable.

A strategy of policy had to be devised that would cool off the economy but keep within tolerable limits the adverse effect on output, incomes, and employment.

How did we succeed? Far better than the pose often proffered to us might imply.

Suppose, for a change, we skip the rhetoric and simply examine the facts.

First, the myth that we are in a recession. The current adjustment is clearly far less severe than that of 1960-61, the mildest post-war adjustment that economists

Agnew Discusses The U.S. Economy

By Spiro T. Agnew

WASHINGTON.—I welcome this opportunity to make some observations about economic developments and policy that I don't believe have been getting through to the public in most recent newspaper commentary.

To understand what is now going on in our economy, it is important that we realize our economic system is having to make not one but two major adjustments simultaneously. It is having to adjust to a major decline in defense spending while it is also cooling off from a long inflationary overheating that had become increasingly dangerous.

The adjustment in defense spending is a far greater force on the economy than many people realize. From 1968 to mid-1970 defense spending has been reduced over \$12 billion (in terms of this year's prices), and by mid-1971 the reductions will approach \$30 billion.

Now this is a massive reduction, even in our large economy. It means that defense outlays in real terms by mid-1971 will be almost back to the 1965 level. Since the economy in 1971 will be larger than in 1965, this obviously means that defense will be receiving a substantially smaller share of our total output than in 1965 before the previous administration escalated the Vietnam conflict.

This is a massive re-ordering of priorities. While some have been busy crying about the need for this, the President has been busy doing something about it.

Dislocation

These shifts, of course, cause some painful dislocations. They mean jobs and careers terminated in defense plants and defense laboratories. Such reductions tend to hit selected professions and skills and regions of the country far harder than reductions in general budget outlays, whose effects would be spread more evenly.

These problems were foreseen and would have been less painful if the Congress had acted more promptly on administration proposals—in some cases made over a year ago—for expanding and strengthening the unemployment compensation system, for more extensive and effective manpower training programs, and for a revolutionary new approach to family assistance.

Next, the budget. Mr. Robert Rowen (of The Washington Post) stated (in a recent article) that "sense of panic is sweeping the Nixon administration" about the budget. That was a rather extravagant statement. The budget remains under control. But it will be difficult to keep it if Congress doesn't get off the election year spending binges. It seems to be yielding to it and the administration in an effort to keep spending under firm control.

For the current fiscal year, outlays will remain well below receipts that the tax system can generate at reasonably full employment. The President established this as a guiding rule because it makes economic sense. We don't want to return to the conditions of 1966 to 1968, when outlays over-shot the revenue-producing capacity of the tax system at full employment by annual amounts up to \$25 billion.

In summary, the economic outlook is good and should improve further if Congress will cooperate with the President. We have these favorable indications:

Federal Reserve policies clearly became moderately expansionary about 6 months ago, and experience is any guide, this action will eventually exert its diffuse effects on the economy.

Consumer spending is strong as has been demonstrated by the rebound of auto sales to a \$9.1 billion rate.

After-tax incomes rose about \$5 billion this quarter because of tax changes alone, and the abnormally high savings rate suggests that spending has not even yet fully adjusted to higher after-tax incomes.

Good Prospects

Our foreign trade has strengthened dramatically from a negligible merchandise surplus at the \$8 billion annual rate a year ago to a \$40 billion rate in the second quarter this year.

Housing is picking up, as starts and mortgage money become more generally available. Inventories are generally well in line with sales.

Indeed, except for growing evidence that the super boom in capital goods is waning, the hard facts about prospects are on the plus side. And that super boom was a part of the highly overheated and strained inflationary economy.

We have problems. A transition such as this couldn't be painless or inexpensive. Americans, however, are reasonable. They will not be talked into a direction not indicated by the facts. Fortunately, the facts are now going our way.

Mr. Agnew wrote this article for The Washington Post.

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Frost on the Hot Line

Pentagon Opens War Room; No Place for 'Dr. Strangelove'

By Juan M. Vasquez.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (UPI).—The hot-line message to Moscow yesterday morning was a poem by Robert Frost. The joint chiefs of staff much goads in their secret deliberations, and an ominous clock on the wall will light up if the Pentagon implements "the separate plan for China."

These and other bits of infor-

mation—ironic, intriguing, improbable—were gleaned yesterday during a rare public peek at the Pentagon's secret sanctum, the National Military Command Center. It is sometimes referred to as the "war room"; military men call it "the box."

Normally, the 30,000-square-foot area in the Pentagon's second floor is sealed off by guards. Access is highly restricted.

But reporters were allowed inside yesterday to see where the nation's military commanders conduct their most urgent business, the headquarters of a vast and far-flung military apparatus.

No Huge Maps

Unlike its Hollywood counterparts, the "war room" contains no huge maps of the world with little bulls to denote enemy positions. There are no ringing bells and few flashing red lights; no aides were seen scurrying about breathlessly with urgent messages.

Instead, the 19-room complex seemed more like something out of "The Man in the Gray Flannel Suit" than "Dr. Strangelove." An informal almost casual atmosphere prevailed amid surroundings of corporate pomp.

The conference room of the joint chiefs of staff, for example, is laid with a thick, gold-colored carpet. The three windows are adorned with drapes of matching color. The only chart on the wall gives the vacation periods of the chiefs and their assistants.

Several small trays filled with candy sit on the table.

"They eat a whole lot of that candy when they're in here," an officer said.

In another room, where the joint chiefs meet on "operational" matters, a panel of computers reflects the current status of a possible missile attack on the United States.

Another panel in the room lights up when certain operational "hours" are reached. Thus, "A-hour" turns on during an alert, and "E-hour" denotes the execution of general war plans.

Asked what "C-hour" meant, the colonel who conducted the briefing said that it signified implementation of "our separate plan for China."

"What does that mean?" he was asked.

Nervous Reply

"I don't know the details," he replied somewhat nervously before resuming the briefing.

A Defense Department spokesman explained later that separate contingency plans exist for all areas of the world where military crises may arise and that the plans call for various military "options."

Elsewhere in "the box," the famous "hot line" to Moscow is housed in a room known as the "Molnik" or Moscow Link. Every hour on the hour test messages are exchanged to make sure that the link works.

"From time to time, we try to select some extremely difficult messages for them to translate because they do it to us," Air Force Capt. Robert Makinen said.

Only Woman

He is one of several presidential translators who operate the hot line. Another translator, a woman Lieutenant colonel, is believed to be the only woman out of approximately 140 individuals who normally work in the command center.

"They have never sent us propaganda," Capt. Makinen said of the Russians.

At 11 a.m. yesterday, the American message to Moscow was Robert Frost's four-stanza poem, "Desert Places." Earlier the Russians dictated a short story about a birch tree.

"They're on a nature kick today," Capt. Makinen dryly observed.

West German Glides Into East Germany

EAST BERLIN, Aug. 13 (UPI).—A West German glider made an emergency landing in the Schwerin region of East Germany late yesterday, the East German news agency ADN reported today.

It gave the pilot's name as Gerhard Littmann, from Bad Schwartau, in northern Germany, and said East German authorities were investigating the incident.

Two West German private pilots received jail sentences of 22 and 19 months last July 14 after their plane was forced down near Bad Salzungen, for violating East German air space.

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11:30 a.m. Sunday Mass 8:30 (Latin).

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AMERICAN CHURCH OF THE RIVERINA,
Bld. Victor Hugo. Sun. 10:30 a.m.
Wed. 12:30 noon. Rev. J.L.B. Williams.

SAIN T JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH,
147 rue de Grenelle, Paris 7e. Services
8:45 a.m.

GERMANY—CATHOLIC CHURCH,
80 Rue Hochstrasse, Paris 8e. Services 8:30
(Latin). Sunday Masses 8:30 (Latin).
11:30 & 11:45 a.m. (English). 12:15 (Lat.).
12:45 Confessions: Monday to Friday,
11:30 a.m. to 1 p.m.; Saturday 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Sunday
11:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH,
65 Quai d'Orsay, Paris 7e.
Morning Worship: 11:30.
Nursery care 12:30.
Dr. John Ellinger, preaching.
E. J. Franklin, Organist.
(International Protestantdenominational).

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL,
28 Ave. George V, Paris 8e.
Holy Communion: 8:30.
Morning Service: 10:30.
Choral Service & Sermon 10:45.
Choir James McNamee.
Waves welcome for summer visitors.
Episcopal—All denominational.

INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH,
of Zurich. Sunday School 10:30 a.m.
Worship 11:30 a.m. Preacher: Rev. Dr. E. Brown, Ph.D. (Interdenominational).

SWITZERLAND—ZURICH
INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH
of Zurich. Sunday School 10:30 a.m.
Worship 11:30 a.m. Preacher: Rev. Dr. E. Brown, Ph.D. (Interdenominational).

GERMANY—MUNICH
The English-Lutheran Baptist Church
of Munich on Holzer Str. 5 has 8:30 a.m.
11:45 and Worship 12:45. Inform: Tel.
089/21 67 77.

GERMANY—FRANKFURT
THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF CHRIST THE
ANGLO-EPISCOPAL. Sunday 8:30 & 10:45 a.m. Sebastian Rine.
Str. 22 Off Miguel Allende. Tel. 55 61 84.
Rev. The Rev. Jones White, B.D.

GERMANY—FRANKFURT
VALPARAISO, Chile, Aug. 14 (UPI).—Kathie Wunderlich Bobe,
32, reputed secretary of Luftwaffe
Marshal Hermann Goering in the
latter stages of World War II,
died here Sunday, friends said today.
She had been in Chile since

**WHO to Undertake
Pollution Monitoring**

GENEVA, Aug. 14 (UPI).—The
World Health Organization (WHO)
today announced an international
pollution monitoring system to go
into operation in December.

WHO said there will be two international centers—in London and Washington—three regional centers
in Moscow, Nagpur, India, and
Tokyo and 20 laboratories distributed
throughout the world.



CONCRETE COOLER.—The first of two 425-foot water cooling towers has been completed at the Sacramento Municipal Utility District Rancho Seco nuclear generating plant. The towers, taller than a 42-story building, will cool hot water flowing at the rate of 500,000 gallons a minute, by the natural draft blowing through the 325-foot diameter shafts. The \$22-million project will be in service by 1973.

2 Soviet Cities Are Officially Quarantined

Astrakhan, Odessa Barred to Travelers

MOSCOW, Aug. 14 (UPI).—Soviet authorities today reported publicly for the first time that areas of the south have been quarantined against the spread of cholera. They said the disease is being successfully controlled.

Izvestia, the official government newspaper, named the port of Astrakhan, at the mouth of the Volga River, as a center of the current cholera outbreak. It said that there are in unmarked other "hotbeds" all travel out is completely banned.

"The liquidation of the cholera cases is going on successfully," it said.

The Health Ministry informed embassies in Moscow that Astrakhan and Odessa are the only two cities still under quarantine. Today's Izvestia report was the first public acknowledgement that any quarantines had been ordered.

Black Sea Coast

Izvestia said persons traveling to the Black Sea coast with reservations for rest centers or sanatoriums may go there with no restrictions. But it said, "It would be better temporarily to restrict access to the Crimea and the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus to persons with such reservations."

The implication is that the thousands of Russians who annually take their vacations on the Black Sea by staying with friends or renting rooms in private houses will not be allowed to go.

The Soviet airlines, the railroads and travel organizations are again selling tickets to the formerly affected areas.

No cases of cholera have been reported in Moscow, the Ministry of Health said. It added that the Moscow water supply is well sanitized and that water out of the tap need not be boiled before drinking.

However, the health authorities still recommend thorough washing in boiled water of fruit and vegetables.

Korean Death Toll

SEOUL, Aug. 14 (AP).—Cholera was reported today to have caused eight deaths among 118 persons stricken by the disease in South Korea since Aug. 1.

Radio Carve said the meeting took place at the Punta Carreras prison, on the outskirts of Montevideo. Mr. Sendic, a founder of the Tupamaros National Liberation Movement, has been imprisoned since his arrest last Friday.

Mr. Sendic was arrested along with eight other suspected Tupamaros only a few hours after Mr. Fly was kidnapped from a laboratory where he worked as an adviser to the Uruguayan Agricultural Ministry.

The Brazilian consul was kidnapped on July 31, simultaneously with Dan A. Mitrione, a 50-year-old U.S. adviser to the Uruguayan police. Mr. Mitrione was killed last Sunday—not Monday as had been reported—after the Uruguayan government refused to meet a demand to release all political prisoners in exchange for the freedom of the kidnap victims.

Use of Torture

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—A former Uruguayan police chief was quoted here today as saying that Mr. Mitrione applied "violent methods of repression and the use of torture" in his job as adviser to the Uruguayan police.

A Communist party Central Committee decree issued in February sharply criticized Mr. Muradeli's opera "Great Friendship" and accused the composer of displaying "anti-popular tendencies and formalism in music."

But Mr. Muradeli restored himself by concentrating on political songs. One of his best-known songs, written in 1950 and titled "Moscow-Peking," was about Soviet-Chinese friendship. It so pleased Stalin that he bestowed a second Stalin Prize on the composer.

A Communist party Central Committee decree issued in February sharply criticized Mr. Muradeli's opera "Great Friendship" and accused the composer of displaying "anti-popular tendencies and formalism in music."

He composed more than 100 works of various musical genres, including songs, symphonies, musical comedies, music for films, military marches and folk songs.

Besides the Stalin Prize, Mr. Muradeli held the Order of Lenin, the Order of the Red Banner of Labor and first prizes from the Budapest and Bucharest International Youth Festivals in 1949, 1951 and 1953.

Sergel Medvedev

MOSCOW, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—Academician Sergel Medvedev, a leading Soviet chemist, died yesterday at the age of 80, Izvestia, the government newspaper reported today.

He was an expert on polymerization, a process of chemical union of molecules essential to the production of synthetic rubber and plastic.

Academician Medvedev, who was awarded the Order of Lenin and the Stalin Prize for his work, also studied the effect of nuclear radiation on polymerization.

He had pleaded guilty March 30.

He was caught inside the home when he tripped a silent burglar alarm, police said. He was quoted as saying he faced money problems because his monthly salary as head of the San Marcos Police Department was only \$333.

Kathie Bobe

VALPARAISO, Chile, Aug. 14 (UPI).—Kathie Wunderlich Bobe, 32, reputed secretary of Luftwaffe Marshal Hermann Goering in the latter stages of World War II, died here Sunday, friends said today. She had been in Chile since

Final Rites for Wife Of France's Premier

SAINTE-JEAN-DE-LUZ, France, Aug. 14 (UPI).—Mrs. Marie-Antoinette Chaban-Delmas, wife of the French Prime Minister, was buried in a small country cemetery near here today, two days after she was killed in a car crash.

Mr. Jacques Chaban-Delmas, who has a country home nearby, led a small group of mourners at the church service before the burial in the small town of Urrugne.

At his request, there were no official representatives of the government at the ceremonies. Mrs. Chaban-Delmas, 50, died of head and leg injuries after her chauffeur-driven car went off the road, avoided hitting another vehicle, hit a tree and crashed into a ditch on Wednesday.

The seven injured men managed to crawl to safety. The bodies of the three were recovered, officials said.

A NEW PASTA RESTAURANT

AT

LE GRAND HOTEL

ROME-ITALY

Site of Pre-Roman City Found In Po River Valley in Italy

ROME, Aug. 14 (AP).—Archaeologists say they have discovered an ancient city which may have lasted 3,000 years before disappearing under the mud of the Po River.

Digging has produced evidence that the site in the Po Valley was occupied from the Bronze Age to the 5th century of the Christian era when the Vandals raided Italy.

Izvestia, the official government newspaper, named the port of Astrakhan, at the mouth of the Volga River, as a center of the current cholera outbreak. It said that there are in unmarked other "hotbeds" all travel out is completely banned.

"The liquidation of the cholera cases is going on successfully," it said.

The Health Ministry informed embassies in Moscow that Astrakhan and Odessa are the only two cities still under quarantine. Today's Izvestia report was the first public acknowledgement that any quarantines had been ordered.

When the Romans conquered Otesis, they enlarged and embellished it, erecting marble and brick buildings. Archaeologists say that they have unearthed some of the tombs and found many intact containing such funerary objects as jewels, earthenware pots and amphoras, sculptured deer horns and objects in bronze and other metal alloys. The discovery may rank with that of Spina. This Etruscan city, its tombs filled with perfectly preserved pots, was unearthed near the Comacchio marshland south of the Po, about 45 miles east of the new discovery.

Sunken Cities

PALERMO, Sicily, Aug. 14 (AP).—The Sicilian Superintendency for Antiquities has announced that two ancient cities, which sank following an earthquake 1,500 years ago, have been found of Sicily.

Archaeologists supporting an "authentic Latin-American socialism" still preserved under sea.

Umberto Masocco, supervisor for Sicily's antiquities, said that skindivers spotted the ruins of Icaria on the bottom of the sea, near Palermo, and the ruins of Osteo in shallow waters off the island of Itaca.

Mr. Masocco said that the skindivers reported that they had seen a stretch of walls more than half-a-mile long on the site of Icaria. He said that the two cities sank in a major earthquake in the year 162.

In Rome, the Superintendency for Antiquities of Etruria announced that an archaeological team has discovered a Greek temple among the ruins of the Etruscan city of Gravina on the Tyrrhenian Sea north of Rome.

An embassy spokesman identified him as Frederick Edlin, of Rochester, N.Y. He was arrested in Prague on or before Aug. 3 and has been held incommunicado since then.

The embassy has pressed without success for consular access since it was informed on Aug. 6 of Mr. Edlin's arrest.

Mr. Edlin arrived in Czechoslovakia July 25 from West Germany.

No consular convention exists between the United States and Czechoslovakia, but the spokesman said the granting of consular access was standard international practice.

In Washington, State Department press officer Robert J. McCloskey said Mr. Edlin is a former employee of Radio Free Europe.

"We have no reason to believe that he has been engaged in intelligence activities," Mr. McCloskey said.

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Art in Paris

A Period of French History

By Michael Gibson
PARIS, Aug. 14.—Pretty or prettified ladies of the court of France at the latter half of the 16th century and cool, vain, defiant, suspicious and sometimes handsome gentlemen drawn with crisp craftsmanship by François Clouet and other court artists make up the greater part of an elegant exhibition drawn from a fund of 569 Clouets belonging to the Bibliothèque Nationale (58, Rue de Richelieu), to Sept. 30.

Period furniture (ugly), armor and arms, cameos and other precious objects and a cheerful tapestry on loan from the Uffizi in Florence complete this glimpse at the royal way of life under Henry II, Charles IX,

Henry III and (marginally) Francis I and Henry IV.

François Clouet was more of a fashionable painter than his father Jean who did the excellent portrait of Francis I at the Louvre and the collection of drawings at Chantilly. Consequently the work of François, although beautifully done, is chiefly of historical interest. In fact it would have been most interesting to confront Jean and François in order to bring out the contrast.

Lifeless

The effect of these portraits is almost photographically life-like, yet life somehow escapes them. His portrait of Elizabeth of Austria, reproduced on the cover of the catalogue,

conveys her fresh, delicate beauty with extraordinary credibility as far as each feature is concerned. But it is an idealized young woman that he shows us—immune to life and change.

Other portraits (especially those of men), often bring out a highly credible expression—usually a rather unpleasant one of arrogance or fear or, most often, suspicion. But they reflect a rather shallow insight instead of bringing out a whole spectrum of expressions and character traits that combine to give a well-rounded view of a person.

Craftsman

Out of this comes an impression of Clouet as a gifted craftsman without much capacity for sympathy—not once does one really have the feeling that he likes the person he portrays—and of a period of conflict, uncertainty and impotence. The reigns of Henry II and his sons, Francis I, Charles IX and Henry III were poisoned by intrigue arising out of religious conflicts between the Catholics and Huguenots. The kings themselves were weak and undecided to the point of being swayed against their own convictions: Charles IX gave Henry IV of Navarre who put new zest into the royal image.

Picture of Period

As a picture of a period of French history, this handsome exhibition is interesting and successful. There are some amusing documents, including a love letter in the hand of Henry III by Jacques Clément, 1589, left the throne to the



Henry II, by François Clouet.

vital, high-spirited Henry IV who was probably copying his rough draft while thinking of something else.

François Clouet's technique is rather reminiscent of that of Holbein and it is interesting to compare them in order to discover what makes Holbein's come alive—and what makes the difference between a great portraitist and a highly gifted, fashionable one.

repetition of an amorous phrase indicating that he was probably copying his rough draft while thinking of something else.

François Clouet's technique is rather reminiscent of that of Holbein and it is interesting to compare them in order to discover what makes Holbein's come alive—and what makes the difference between a great portraitist and a highly gifted, fashionable one.

Italy

Doors Stir Controversy In Orvieto

By Alfred Friendly Jr.
ORVIETO, Italy (NYT)—For

Over six years, three sets of heavy bronze doors stood on metal scrollwork under the Gothic vault of the Orvieto Cathedral. Outside the church an artistic controversy sputtered across Italy over whether or not the modern doors should be hung in the cathedral's main portal for which they were commissioned in 1860.

Art critics criticized the doors and each other. Politicians and laymen took sides, and finally lawyers brought suit to insure, at least, that the sculptor of the doors, Emilio Greco, be paid for his work.

This week the doors were finally hung on their hinges in the cathedral's 13th-century facade, and the furor exploded with new vigor. "The doors are up at last," said an admiring Orvieto priest, "but it looks as if the argument is going to go on forever."

To the priest's superior, the most Rev. Virginio Donato, 55, Bishop of Orvieto, the door installation "is a great joy. It is the fulfillment of a vow made by my predecessor and a special wish of Pope John XXIII, who would have inaugurated them if he had lived until 1964 when they were ready," the Orvieto prelate explained.

Bishop Donato rejected the criticism that the modern figures showing the seven works of charity—including a panel depicting Pope John visiting

Associated Press
Cathedral doors that caused the furor.

prisoners in a Roman jail—clash with the building that holds them. "The central portal is Romanesque, and the side portals are Gothic," he argued. "A church is not something to put in a museum under glass. It is a living thing, and each century makes its contribution to the cathedral so that it becomes a continuing expression of the faith of everyone who worships there," he concluded.

Procedural Foul

Bishop Donato and the others in the pro-door faction won their case recently when Education Minister Riccardo Misasi signed a decree authorizing the installation. Since the minister was then member of a caretaker cabinet (he kept his job in the new government), and since he overruled three negative judgments on the doors expressed over the years by the consultative Higher Council on Antiquities and Fine Arts, the anti-doormen are now shouting procedural foul.

Five members of the Fine Arts Council, which is supposed to help the minister fulfill his job of protecting Italy's artistic

and historical treasures, have resigned in protest. In a telegram of "deep bitterness" to the minister, Prof. Mario Salini, deputy chairman of the council, said the Greco bronzes were "a contamination which would destroy the cathedral's majestic" stylism and conceptual unity. "Hanging them," he added, "is like inserting a modern canto into Dante's Divine Comedy."

In Orvieto itself, feelings run almost as high. In his ticket booth across the cathedral square, a museum guard told a visitor the doors "should have been plainer. They distract the eye from the carvings around them," he said, "just to pull them onto some heavy, crude shapes that do nothing to start the spirit."

A man from Genoa, on the other hand, said that as a visitor to Orvieto she failed to understand the heat of the argument. "With those soaring 14th-century masses, running up the front of the building, the Gothic style is fractured anyway," she declared. "It's not see why a 20th-century addition should be thought harmful."

Papillon' Earns \$2 Million In U.S. Pre-Publication

By Henry Raymond

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (NYT)—Henri Charrière's "Papillon," the most written about and talked about French best-seller in recent years, has earned in excess of \$2 million in this country a month before the appearance of its English translation.

It was learned yesterday that Pocket Books has acquired the paper-back rights for about \$1 million from William Morrow & Co., which will issue 100,000 hardcover copies Sept. 10, to be sold at \$1.95 each. A total of another \$1 million is known to have been paid by the Walter Reade organization for movie rights, by the Book-of-the-Month Club and by the Reader's Digest.

Since its publication in France in May 1969, Mr. Charrière's tale of his ten years in penal colonies in French Guiana—recounting half a dozen breakouts and scores of adventures in prison, jungle and at sea—has been on the best-seller list in almost every European country. It was also the center of a controversy when the author was challenged on the authenticity of his accounts.

Although his life sentence for murder (he said he had been convicted on false testimony in the murder of a Montmartre pimp) was ended by the statute of limitations when he succeeded in escaping French jurisdiction for 25 years, he was still barred from Paris under an ancient law banning a criminal from returning to the scene of his crime. A month later he was permitted back in Paris by then a celebrity—when the old law was waived.

Initial sales of "Papillon" (which means "butterfly" and is Mr. Charrière's underworld nickname) got a lift in France from the publicity the author received when the police turned him back at Orly Airport on his arrival from Venezuela last August.

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Brazilian Gets King Award

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 14 (Reuters)—Catholic Archbishop Helder Pessoa Camara of Recife, Brazil, Wednesday received the annual Martin Luther King Jr. Award for his nonviolent struggle for social justice.

The Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, who succeeded to the presidency of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference when Dr. King was assassinated two years ago, said in presenting the award that the archbishop "purely represented the church of Jesus Christ."

"You are a symbol of kindness and justice for all of mankind," Mr. Abernathy said. The award carries a gift of \$1,000 from the SCLC.

DEATH NOTICE
WINE BOUQUET, 81, died suddenly in executive office at 12:30 a.m. Tuesday morning, Aug. 11. Funeral services will take place in Toledo, Ohio, Monday the 17th.

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Art Market**The Crisis: No. 1****Engineering as a Category**

This is the first in a series of articles by John Minns analysing the structural changes in the art market.

By Steven McLean

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Most people tend to blame the financial situation in the United States for the crisis in the art market. But various sales indicate that the fault lies at least in part elsewhere. The market undergoing structural changes on all levels, ones which have a direct bearing on the going. These changes, the most spectacular being the nature of the goods that are being sent and sold. Several categories of objects—art objects d'art would be a misnomer—have almost completely vanished or are at best to do so.

Objects that bear but a distant relationship to art such;

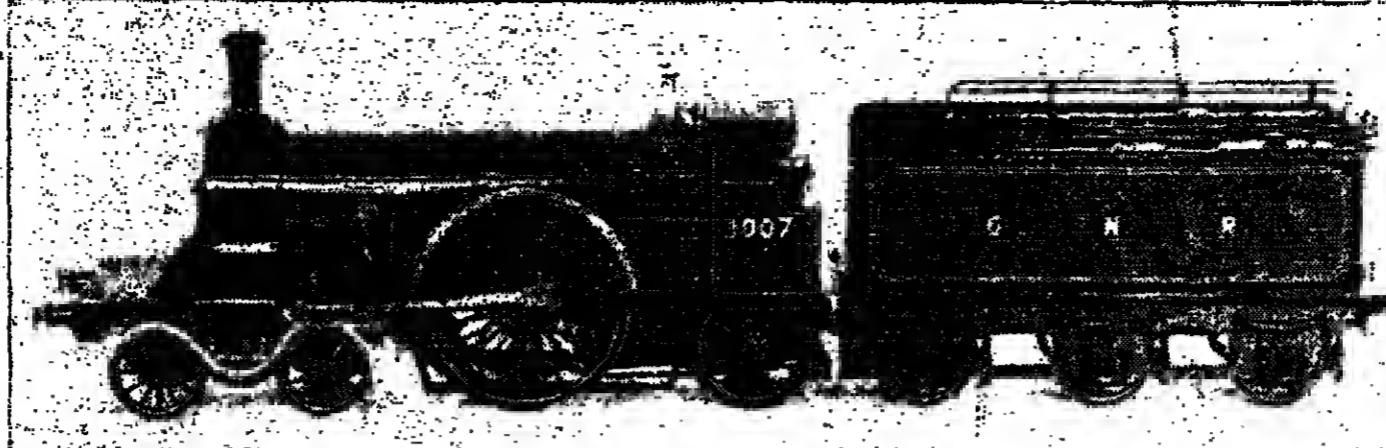
Works of art that two or three years ago considered of secondary interest and were commercially undervalued;

Works of art that had been totally discarded to the extent of being either stuck in attics or, at best, in the backyards of model junk shops. The starting of these categories is the first. It includes all models of engines, locomotives, ships, objects that are not conventionally rated as belonging to the field of art. Even collectors and art market professionals for the part, are generally unaware that such a market has been built up.

Engine Models

The production of model steam engines began in the Industrial Revolution in the 18th century. Most of the earliest models preserved to day date back to the 1770s when Joseph Watt, James Watt and Richard Trevithick—actual father of the locomotive, according to British expert Jonathan Minns, who points that George Stephenson took up where

The Great Northern Railway 4-2-2 Patrick Stirling 'single' locomotive and tender No. 1007.



Trevithick left off—were laying down the foundations for modern industrial society.

Small-scale models had several purposes. The first was to sell the idea to boards of directors of factories. To do this, the inventor had to prove the feasibility of his project. The other reason was to teach apprentices the principles of steam engineering. Shortly after 1800 a third motive stimulated the production of steam engine models: the models were used to sell a product much in the same way that brochures and catalogues are used today. Still later, many 19th-century engineers, and sometimes nonprofessionals with a passionate interest in technology, would tool models with their own hands for their own pleasure. Large numbers of models were made in this way and today represent one of the main sources of models on the market.

Until about five years ago, only the chosen few owned or collected such models. There were no established prices, and the sums they fetched depended on the eagerness of the would-be buyer and on how rich he was. Public transactions were virtually non-existent.

The change came in 1965 when the first auction of models was organized in London at Christie's, thanks to Jonathan Minns, who is passionately interested in such engines. The best way to expand the commerce in such model engines, he thought, would be to organize auctions. The resulting publicity would encourage more people to become collectors and, doubtless, turn up long-forgotten troves of interesting models.

Mr. Minns prefers not to go into detail about how he established his contact with Christie's, but admits that he himself built up that first sale entirely, using as a nucleus a few collections well-known to himself and his set of fellow collectors. This, says Mr. Minns, was the first

time that the art auctioneers had seriously looked at steam engines.

Doubtless Christie's genuinely liked these model engines but surely they must also have realized that with the growing scarcity of other types of art, here was an opportunity to open a new market. The sale went well. And from 1965 on, an average of two auctions a year were organized by Christie's, with Jonathan Minns as consultant adviser in historical science. Within five years, average prices have trebled, although Mr. Minns insists that the market is not speculative. People who buy do not do so for investment purposes because only connoisseurs are aware that such models can be worth a great deal of money.

Prices Unaffected

This is probably why prices have been unaffected by current fluctuations of the art market. For example, at Christie's sale on July 28, a well-engineered 3 1/2 gauge model of the great Northern Railway 4-2-2 Patrick Stirling 'single' locomotive and tender No. 1007 which was on loan to the York Railway Museum for some years and about forty years ago was exhibited in New Zealand . . . fetched \$756—the normal price. Mr. Minns told me. The catalogue goes on to say about this 41 1/2 inch-long model that "the fully-brazed and riveted copper boiler is complete with blower, pressure gauge, water level test cocks and push-pull type regulator chassis fittings include twin outside cylinders with cab controlled drain cocks . . ." The rest is too long to go into.

But all these details have a point, and this is one of the many features that make this market so interesting. Standards of appreciation are characterized by a very high degree of precision.

One of the criteria for determining prices is the degree of accuracy in reproducing the original, not only in outward appearance, as the uninitiated might be tempted to believe, but even more so in the actual machinery. Hence the lengthy description cited above was meant to inform buyers.

Period is not necessarily important: a first-class scale model made in 1960 is worth more than a less accurate model made in 1920. Other factors affecting prices include the reputation of the maker of the model and the excellence of the original design from which it was taken. According to Jonathan Minns there can be no question of fakes—probably because period is not the primary test. Add to this factor all the precise criteria for appreciation and evaluation and you have a new category that fulfills the exacting requirements of contemporary buyers, who simply don't want to take chances.

The emergence of such a category teaches other lessons about the art market. The idea that beauty can be related to functionalism has, of course, been largely accepted. The Bauhaus, after all, was based on this very concept. That an abstract theory translated into mechanical terms and physically embodied in an engine carries beauty with it will also seem obvious to philosophers or essayists. But that these attitudes should be shared by art auctioneers and people who buy from them is nothing short of revolutionary.

Next week, I shall discuss the second category of objects that is being promoted on the art market, namely, those works of art that were previously not very expensive and are now near the top of the list after Impressionist masters. Rising prices for such works point to the same long-term evolution: a drastic reassessment of aesthetic and, consequently, commercial values.



"Head & Hand" in Clipsham stone by Geoffrey Armstrong.

forward portraits of the actors and actresses in their roles—Joanna Shimkus as the Virgin, Franco Nero as the Gypsy, Fay Compton, Kay Walsh, Honor Blackman. Others are of the camera crew and the actors on location; yet others are fantasies on the theme of the film; some are pure Derbyshire landscape, where the movie was shot.

The whole exhibition is a fascinating and exciting record of an artistic event; and uses painting in a way, perhaps, to which it is best suited in these days.

I cannot bring myself to find exciting the recent work of Richard Lin at the Marlborough New London Gallery, 17/18 Old Bond Street, W.1. It may of course reasonably be argued that it is no part of Lin's painting to excite—but I find the continual working out of lines and parallel forms in a variety of colors a not very strenuous intellectual exercise.

This is not to denigrate Lin's past achievements as an ab-

stract painter; nor to deny his future. I simply feel that his development has, at this point, reached a standstill; and it may well be necessary that he think

along quite different lines before he finds the stylistic and iconographic solutions to the problems he is posing to himself.

On the Arts Agenda

Vienna's Volksoper, which in recent seasons has staged such American musical works as "Porgy and Bess" and "Kiss Me Kate," is planning the Austrian premiere of Jerome Kern's "Show Boat" for next spring. Oliver Moorefield and William Warfield are scheduled to appear in the production, which will be conducted by Lee Schenner, staged by Lotfi Mansouri and designed by Oliver Smith. Among the company's other plans for the coming season are the Austrian premiere of Janácek's "The Excursions of Mr. Brouček," Gounod's "Le Médecin Malgré Lui" staged and designed by Jean-Pierre Ponnelle, and Donizetti's "Daughter of the Regiment" with the New York Met's Nathaniel Merrill staging.

"Porgy and Bess" is the production planned by the Bregenz Festival for next year on the floating stage on Lake Constance, the showcase that the festival has reserved for Vienna operettas during its 25 years. The Gershwin work will be produced by the same team that did the production in the Vienna Volksoper—Lee Schenner as conductor, Nathaniel Merrill as stage director and Marcel Pravý in overall charge of the production. The Vienna Symphony will be the orchestra.

The first complete recording of Weber's "Oberon" was made recently with Rafael Frühbeck as conductor and a cast including Birgit Nilsson, Plácido Domingo, Donald Grobe, Julius Hamari and Hermann Prey. Oscar Fritz Schuh directed the spoken parts for the production.

Through the floors, the grand antechamber gleams in white and gold. The draperies are blue, the chairs have blue silk seats. The walls are lavishly mirrored, the ceilings, lavishly gilded. Many of the big royal portraits hanging here (showing Leopold I of Belgium, elected king in 1831, and other members of the family) are by an English artist, George Davey, who seems to have been the Anagnosi of his day for the Saxe-Coburgs.

Beyond the White Salon has some delightful 18th-century panels of gilded wood carvings, showing frolicking dolphins, singing birds, big gold beetles and benevolent lions' heads. These were rescued from their original home on the same site and are relics of the Austrian taste for 18th-century whimsy.

Some handsome Napoleonic pieces, surviving from the era when the emperor provided particularly fine furnishings from Paris for the imperial palaces at Laken, make the Leopold I

salon a sophisticated and cosmopolitan room. On the mantelpiece stands a shamelessly ornate clock blossoming into a vase which, in turn, is filled with a Victorian bouquet of dried flowers, the whole under a tall dome of glass. A real eye-catcher for interior decoration.

A pair of tapestries woven in Madrid from cartoons by Goya make an impressively regal gift in another similar and more intimate salon. They were presented to Leopold I by the queen of Spain and perhaps these Spanish landscapes bring a touch of home to Fabiola, the Spanish-born queen of the Belgians.

A portrait of another much loved queen from a foreign land, Swedish-born Queen Astrid, who died 35 years ago in a car crash, dominates the Salon of Marshals. Among the military trappings of the other portraits Queen Astrid stands serenely posed in a long, white dress, wearing a simple diadem.

Fittingly, in a palace custom-

built for a new dynasty, the magnificence culminates in the vast throne room. Echoes of Versailles resound in the golden leafed decoration, the 11 great

chandeliers with gleaming glass droplets (a surreal nightmare for cleaning women) and the immovable wall clusters that set the room blazing with light. A masonry canopy rises out from the wall to cover the thrones when these are needed for formal royal occasions, such as the wedding of King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola ten years ago.

Although this palace has little of the pomp or historic importance investing the Château of Versailles or the Schönbrunn in Vienna, or Windsor Castle, it does have a significance of its own. It is always pleasant to wander around in surroundings of spacious splendor and, in the Brussels royal palace, visitors can do just this. They are not herded in a group and forcibly guided. Nor is there an entry fee. At least in the mornings, before the onslaught of the tourist buses, the palace is peaceful and cool and almost casual inside. It is unmistakably a lived-in townhouse, a royal home in current use and not a museum. This, somehow, gives it a special intimacy.

(Royal Palace, Place Royale, Brussels, open 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., to Sept. 14).

Music in England**Tedium Lives—at Sellout Pop Concert in Albert Hall**

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Proms came up with a doubleheader at the Albert Hall, last night, and with the biggest audiences of the season.

It was not a doubleheader in the sense of two for the price of one. There were two concerts and two audiences, an all-Bach program at 7 and a curious wedding of avant-garde, legit and avant-garde pop at 10. Both were sellouts.

There was no doubt about it having been Bach who packed them in for the first concert, and no doubt, either, about what was fish and what was bait for the second, which offered premieres by Terry Riley and Tim Souster in the first half and a British pop group, The Soft Machine, in the second. In the event, there was little to choose between fish and bait. They were remarkably—and significantly—alike.

Riley's "Keyboard Studies" found five young men, including one from The Soft Machine, at a variety of keyboard instruments playing more or less the same brief and unremarkable figure for a quarter of an hour. The nature and number of the instruments, the duration and dynamics of each performance, are not specified in the score. Fifteen minutes, Tim Souster assured us in his program notes, "would seem the briefest period in which the music could be allowed to speak." I would have thought about 15 seconds a more humane estimate.

Souster, in his own "Triple Music II," went on for half an hour, employing three orchestras and three conductors. There were 60 strings in one orchestra, 34 winds in another and assorted keyboard instruments, percussion and harps, all amplified, in the third. When we reached the intermission, I found myself recalling the song about a little boy who loved to hit himself on the head with a hammer because it felt so good when he stopped.

The Soft Machine, a group with a bigger following among young European intellectuals than with British pop fans, took over thereafter and proved that you don't need three orchestras, or even a horn, in order to be tedious. Electronic organ, bass guitar, drums and alto will do quite nicely and make a lot more noise.

They came on stage and banged, pounded, doodled and tooted for three quarters of an hour without a break, without a word and, goodness knows, without notice their offerings included "Esther's Nose Job" and "Out-Noise-Rageous." Could be.

Vienna Kammeroper

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The Vienna Kammeroper will have a predominantly 20th-century repertory for its coming season, with productions planned of Rolf Liebermann's "School for Wives," Poulenec's "La Voix Humaine," Menotti's "The Telephone" and De Falla's "El Retablo de Maese Pedro."

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Arctic Island Sold by King Has Oil Strike**BP Pays From \$77 To \$233 Per Acre**

By Peter Holland

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (UPI)—British Petroleum will pay King Resources, Pacific Petroleum and others between \$77.29 and \$233.54 acre for mineral rights they own on two islands in the Canadian Arctic, well informed sources said today.

The sources said that although there has not yet been any announcement, a 1,300 foot well drilled on one of the islands has taken oil in commercial quantities. The sources said an agreement with another major oil company rights in the same area would be announced soon.

Yesterday, BP Oil Ltd., Canadian affiliate of the U.K. oil company, announced they were taking an interest in 37,803 acres held by the group companies.

BP Payment

The BP agreement, the sources said, calls for payment to King of \$1.38 million for the right to drill in one or two areas one block of 228,571 acres on Graham Island and Buckingham and a second block of 113,320 acres on Graham Island.

It has an option to buy a 25 percent interest in the other block paying \$5 million.

King Resources and Fund of India, the flagship fund of Investors Overseas Services, each have an approximate 45 percent interest in 21 million acres in the Arctic Islands, the sources said. Commonwealth United Corp. is the third major partner in the area, the sources added.

Cost 85 Cents an Acre

The original cost of the 22 million acres was \$19 million, or about 85 cents an acre, the sources said, and of Fund late last year raised its valuation of the Arctic lands upward to \$8.01 in what became a very controversial transaction.

The sources pointed out that the Arctic Islands were navigable by Arctic oil tankers for seven months of the year and therefore no moving costs would be involved in moving out the oil.

Russian Market Draws East and West Germans

MOSCOW, Aug. 14 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today announced a huge trade and technical cooperation agreement with East Germany which will total \$25 billion over a period of five years.

The trade package of 80 separate agreements was signed yesterday, the day West German Chancellor Willy Brandt left Moscow after concluding a nonaggression treaty with the Soviets.

The party newspaper, Pravda, said the agreement with East Germany was worked out during talks between Nikolai K. Balashov, the Soviet planning chief, and Deputy Premier Gerhard Schröder of East Germany.

It covers the 1971-75 five-year plan, Pravda said, and deals with scientific-technical cooperation, design projects, chemical production, electronics, electrical engineering and machine building.

35% Increase

It will bring an increase of 35 percent in the total of goods exchanged with East Germany, the Soviet Union's biggest trading partner.

Pravda said that during the final year of the agreement, 1975, the exchange will total some \$4 billion and will be greater than West Germany's trade with the United States, Britain or France.

Most of the trade increase will be in heavy machinery, Pravda said, with the Soviet Union sending to West Germany greatly increased quantities of machine tools, agricultural equipment and other large machine items.

Canada Outlines Conditions For Alaska Oil-Gas Pipeline

By Jay Walz

OTTAWA, Aug. 14 (NYT)—The deposits around Prudhoe Bay, Alaska.

For the present, the announcement stated, Canada will permit one oil truckling each for oil and gas through a "corridor" to be established later. Presumably it will be in the Mackenzie River basin running from Inuvik, Northwest Territories, near the Beaufort Sea, about 250 miles east of the Alaskan border and extend south through Alberta or Saskatchewan to meet the U.S. border somewhere in Montana.

Canadian Must Have Access

J. J. Greene, Federal Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, said the most important part of the new rule was the government's stipulation that Canadian gas and oil, if discovered, must have access to any pipeline that is built.

"Canada hasn't discovered any commercial oil or gas up there yet," he said. "But we have wonderful prospects."

Mr. Greene said there had been no consultation with the United States about the Canadian guidelines. There was no relationship between the proposed pipelines and any U.S. quotas on Canadian oil imports. "They are completely disconnected," he said.

Transportation Is Key

He pointed out that transportation was the key to the development of the north and oil pipelines built to these guidelines would make any Canadian oil discovered in the north a saleable product.

"This announcement means that Canadian oil, if it is discovered, will have the right to enter the line on a no-discriminatory basis," he declared.

Other interests concerning the government are preservation of the Arctic's sensitive ecology, at least a share of the ownership of the facility, and an opportunity for the employment of Canadian northerners, including Eskimos and Indians.

Mr. Greene and Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, making the announcement jointly, said setting up rules for a pipeline did not mean Canada discounted the prospect of using supertankers in the North-West Passage to transport oil to U.S. and European markets.

Mr. Vesco said ICC had also requested IOS to have discussions with the troubled King Resources Co. in connection with the Denver company's loan last May of \$8 million to the Geneva-based financial conglomerate.

Mr. Vesco stressed that no agreements had been reached yet in the current financial negotiations. He also emphasized that the previously announced agreement in principle with IOS was "not conditioned in any way on the outcome of the discussions with Commonwealth and King."

Commonwealth, a once-glamorous California-based conglomerate, has failed to meet interest payments on a series of bond issues. IOS has loans outstanding to Commonwealth that were put at \$4.4 million in the company's last annual report, and it also guaranteed a Commonwealth note of \$4 million.

Mr. Vesco described as "not necessarily accurate" a report that he was prepared to repay the \$8 million King Resources loan to IOS if he received the warrants for IOS shares at 84 a share that the Denver company had obtained as part of the deal.

Mr. Vesco reiterated that IOS "never had and does not have" any intention of taking over control of IOS.

Bernard Cornfield, deposed founder of IOS, has asserted that ICC would have absolute control over the mutual fund company through the proposed loan agreement which he has been vehemently opposing.

Chrysler Will Hike '71 Car Prices 5-6%**Tentative Increases Follow Ford's Lead**

DETROIT, Aug. 14 (WPT)—Chrysler Corp. said today it is sending dealers tentative prices showing an increase of between 5 and 8 percent on 1971 model cars. The indicated hike is over \$10.

This was a larger boost than Chrysler previously announced for its new trucks.

Technical Advice

The negotiations held between Daimler-Benz AG and the Soviet automobile industry mainly referred to questions of technical and scientific cooperation. Possible bilateral agreements would mainly concern the offering of licenses and "know-how" as well as technical advice," the company added.

Daimler-Benz underscored that it made motor vehicles and not machinery.

"...the possibility of long term technical and scientific cooperation—wanted by both sides—seems largely realistic," the statement said.

It added that "due to the size of the truck project and the multitude of technical equipment necessary for the production of 150,000 trucks, the large circle of producers concerned would not be limited to German industry, but call for an extensive international undertaking."

Firm Prices to Be Set

The tentative billing prices show a tentative increase of between 5 and 8 percent," the company said.

The company added that firm new model prices will be set sometime before the new cars are introduced. This is expected to be by Oct. 2.

Chrysler said it has made no decision yet on its new car warranties. However, the company is known to be considering an cutback.

Warranty in Question

Last week the company said it was discontinuing the five-year 50,000-mile power train warranty on light trucks and would offer instead a warranty of 12 months with unlimited mileage.

On this basis, the 5 to 8 percent car hike Chrysler mentioned would be more than \$150. However, the company said it had no dollar estimate on its tentative price increases. And a spokesman said he had no sample prices to illustrate the change between comparable 1970 and 1971 models.

These are the latest developments in the market.**A New Steel Ingot Process At U.S. Firm**

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14 (AP)—A new corporation has announced a new way to make specialty steels and other alloys.

Electrotherm Corp., a newly formed subsidiary of Arcos Corp., said yesterday that the patented process, called continuous electroslag melting, can produce ingots with quality close to vacuum or electroslag remelted products directly from strip and powder raw materials, in one uninterrupted step.

The process can be applied to any alloy but has particular cost and quality advantages with special alloys such as stainless, aircraft, high-temperature, and tool steels, it said.

Bath of Molten Slag

The process involves feeding raw materials—iron-bearing strip and alloy powders—into a dynamic 4,000-degree Fahrenheit bath of molten slag, where both are instantly melted, refined, and mixed.

Beneath the slag, molten metal solidifies into an ingot in an open-bottom, water-cooled mold. The ingot is steadily withdrawn from the bottom of the mold, and cut off automatically at desired lengths.

The parent company is a manufacturer of industrial welding equipment.

Of the other five, only Blair

Detroit Seeks Higher Productivity

By Jerry M. Flint

DETROIT, Aug. 14 (NYT)—At a Chrysler plant here they are trying to make things better. At a General Motors plant they are trying robots. The aim is the same: To cut costs, improve quality and raise productivity.

Productivity has been lagging in Detroit, and when productivity does not go up as fast as pay, prices are likely to rise. And if foreign competitors are offering lower-priced goods at the same time, sales are likely to fall. That is what has been happening to Detroit.

But rising costs and declining productivity growth are not just the problems of the auto industry. They are national in scope, and other industries will be watching as Detroit searches for solutions.

Productivity Increase Slows

Over the last quarter century, U.S. productivity has risen by an average of 3.2 percent a year. For a year and a half, however, the pace of increase has slowed. In the first quarter of this year, output per man-hour fell by more than 2 percent.

The work force is changing. There are more younger workers and they may not be as hungry as their parents were and may skip a day or two from time to time. That pace of increase has slowed. The Mackenzie River route, while longer, would avoid mountain ranges.

TVA Rebukes Coal Mine Owners

By Kenneth Reich

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 14—Officials of the Tennessee Valley Authority said yesterday that they believed oil and metal companies that have taken a large share of control over the coal industry in the past few years are primarily responsible for coal price increases and shortages.

One official accused the owners of profit-taking at the expense of the public interest.

TVA, which has paid more for coal in July and August than at any other time in its 31-year history, finds itself unable to buy enough, the official said, and is down to a 12-day reserve supply when it likes to have a 60-day reserve.

Winter Shortages Feared

The federally owned authority announced a percent increase in the price of its electricity July 17. Officials told a congressional committee later that five steam generating plants were to be closed this winter if the coal shortage continues.

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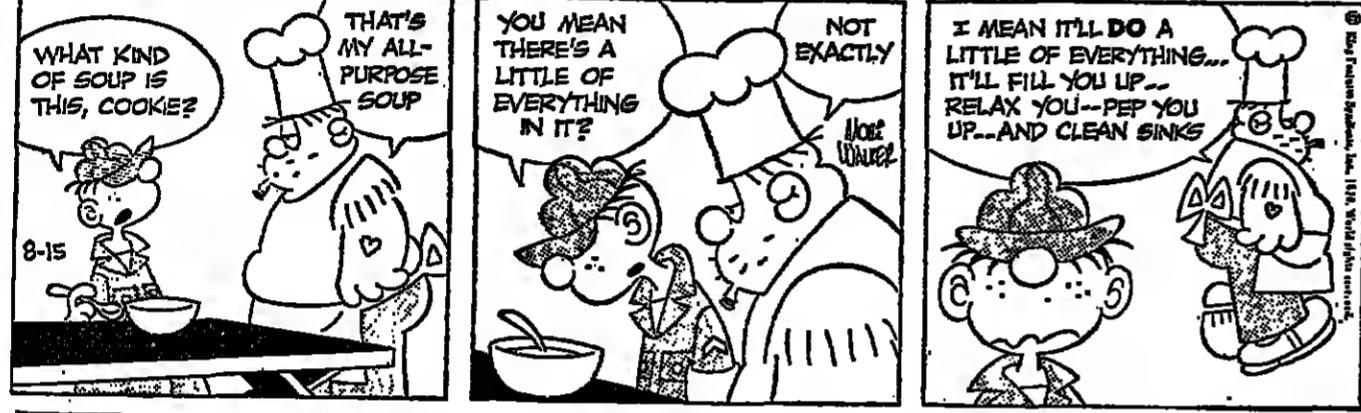
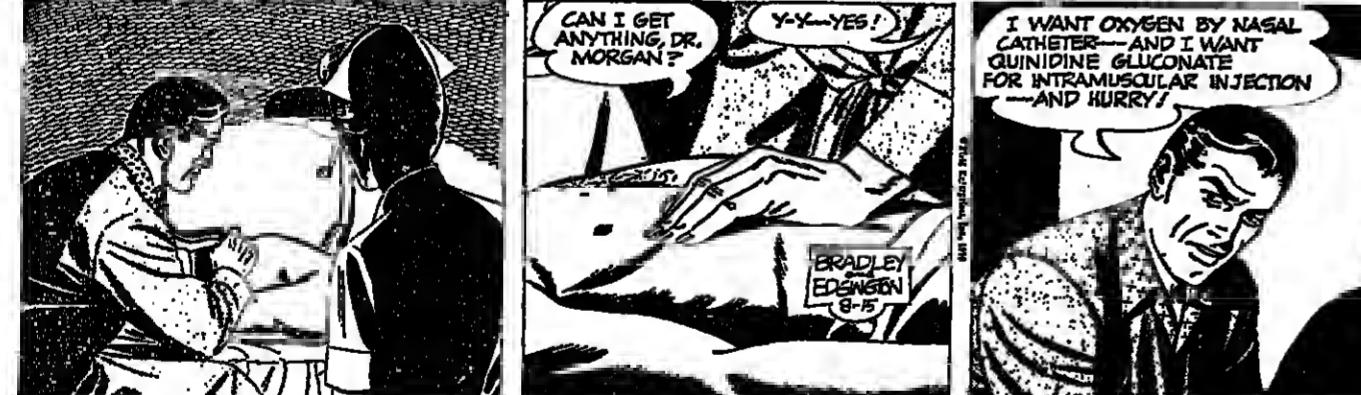
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Newcomer Miller Also Has 68

Nicklaus Ties for PGA Lead

By Lincoln A. Werden
TULSA, Okla., Aug. 14 (NYT).—With the temperature well over 100 degrees yesterday, Jack Nicklaus cooled off a bit.

After shooting a practice round of 64 Wednesday, Nicklaus scored a 68 yesterday but it was still good enough to share the first-round lead in the Professional Golfers' Association championship.

With him at two under par over the Southern Hills Country Club course was 23-year-old John Miller of San Francisco. He is only three months out of the rookie ranks and was making his debut in this event.

Only four players were under regulation figures on this 6,962-yard layout. Another youthful stunner, 26-year-old Larry Hinson, and Charles Coody, a campaigner from Texas, finished one stroke back of the co-leaders at 69.

At 70, however, was a contrasting group of six. One was Dick Hendrickson, a 35-year-old who weighs 260 pounds, is six feet seven inches and a newcomer to the tournament. The big fellow from the Little Miss Country Club in Tammany Lakes, N.J., was off at 7:30 a.m. in the first getaway group. Dew still covered the course and the thermometer reading was below 90.

Austin Must Follow Tough Act

By William N. Wallace

CARLISLE, Pa., Aug. 14 (NYT).—Speaking of Vince Lombardi, Bill Austin has said,

"At least I know I can yell as loud as he can." Austin is in the enviable position of being Lombardi's successor as head coach of the Washington Redskins. It is the toughest act to follow in pro football. Ask Phil Bengtson at Green Bay. While Lombardi, seriously ill, remains in Georgetown Hospital in Washington, the Redskins move onward. Today they were working hard for their second preseason game, on Sunday in Boston, against the Patriots. They lost their first last Saturday to Cincinnati. Austin spoke of his position.

"I have been given full authority," he said. "We have a fine group of coaches and we had done a lot of planning. I know what has to be done. I have been there before. Maybe I can profit from my mistakes."

The last allusion was to Austin's three-year tenure as head coach of the Pittsburgh Steelers, 1966-68, when his team won 11, lost 22, tied 3.

"You have to remember I was with Vince for 11 years," he added. That includes four as a player with the Giants when Lombardi was an assistant coach in New York and seven as a Lombardi assistant at Green Bay and Washington.

"Nobody can copy someone else," Austin went on. "I know

Weighty Problems Are Discussed by Namath, Ewbank

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (NYT).—For the first time since the trouble, Joe Namath has spoken to his coach, Weeb Ewbank.

The pair hadn't been in communication since July 12, when Namath was given permission to report to the New York Jets' camp a week late so he could finish work on a sound track for a movie in Italy.

"Joe said he saw the game we played last Saturday on television and that I looked as if I had lost some weight," said Ewbank at the camp at Hofstra University in Hempstead, N.Y.

Ewbank, who was not part of a private talk that Namath and his advisers had with the Jets' president, Phil Iselin, last week, refused to comment on any part of the discussion that had to do with Namath's return to the club.

But Ewbank did say that he had a "nice conversation" with the quarterback, who has refused to report to training camp, saying that financial and personal problems were clouding his future.

"I asked him what he wanted to tell the players," Ewbank related, "and he said, 'Just tell them hello and that I thought they played real well last week.' They beat the Buffalo Bills, 38-10, in an exhibition game.

Purses at Tracks In France Raised

PARIS, Aug. 14 (AP).—Prize money for flat racing in France will be raised 10 percent at Paris tracks and 20 percent at provincial tracks next year. Agriculture Minister Jacques Duhamel has said.

Duhamel authorized the Paris flat-racing clubs to raise their prize money and to increase subsidies to provincial tracks in order to improve their prizes.

Observers said that the measure, announced just before the famous Deauville thoroughbred sales, appeared designed to encourage French breeders to keep their best stock at home and to give greater encouragement to the French thoroughbred breeding industry.

The others at par were Dave Stockton, Homero Blanca, Jackie Cupit, who are recognized and seconded tour campaigners, and Arnold Palmer and Sam Snead.

Snead, 56, was among the last to finish and he did so by holing an eight-foot putt for a par with

Raise a Native Colt Sold for \$181,000

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y., Aug. 14 (AP).—Harbor View Farm has sold a homespun son of Red Rake, a Native, for \$181,000 to top the second session of the Saratoga yearling sales in the Fasig-Tipton pavilion where 63 thoroughbreds brought a total of \$1,360,000.

The bay colt, from the mare Tim's Princess by Tim Tam, was bred in Kentucky by John R. Gaines and was purchased by Lady Beaverbrook, widow of the British publisher and industrialist.

Second high at the second session was \$140,000 spent by Charles E. Engelhard for a bay filly by Ribof from Natasha.

A chestnut daughter of Buckpasser from the stakes-winning Lady Pitt brought \$90,000 and also was acquired by Engelhard.

His unorthodox "side-saddle" putting style. The winner of the PGA three times, Snead first played in this championship in 1937. Although he took three putts twice for bogeys, he offset this by getting birdies from 15 and 25 feet with a putting touch that was remarkably keen.

For Palmer, it was a satisfactory start of a renewed quest for this crown which has constantly eluded him. It is the only one he hasn't won. Palmer conceded that he made "one bad mistake." That was when he made a "wrong swing" with a No. 6 iron from the tee of the 11th hole, a par 3. He missed the green to the left, and carded a 4, his only bogey.

It isn't a hard round to describe," said the golting millionaire from Latrobe, Pa. "I had one birdie, one bogey, and 16 pars."

Tony Jacklin, the English professional who won the United States Open last June, encountered "a jolly walk lot more trouble." It began as he needed three putts at the first green, but his 36, 35-74, also contained a triple bogey at the 14th—a par 5. There he pulled the ball from the tee with a No. 4 wood and it stopped against a fence. Taking a penalty stroke, he lifted it away from the unplayable spot along the boundary, then he pitched twice to reach the green and took two putts for a six.

Ray Floyd, the defender, had a 71.

Julius Boros, dodging under a huge umbrella between shots to keep out of the sun, was at 72. Billy Casper, who had bogeys at the last two holes, and Lee Trevino, who ran in a birdie 3 at the home green, also had 72s.

FIRST-ROUND LEADERS

Jack Nicklaus 68
John Miller 68
Charles Coody 68
Larry Hinson 68
Dick Hendrickson 68
Jackie Cupit 68
Homero Blanca 68
Dave Stockton 68
Arnold Palmer 68
Hobby Mitchell 68
Ray Floyd 68
Bob Stinson 68
Mike Haskins 68
Larry Ziegler 68
Mason Rudolph 68
Howie Johnson 68
Mike McCormick 68
Bill Collier 68
Bob Rosner 68
Hal Irwin 68
Al Geberthy 68
Jim Wiesner 68
Hobby Mitchell 68
Billy Casper 68
Lee Trevino 68
John Barnes 68
Tom Weiskopf 68
Dick Lenz 68
Mike Souchak 68
Larry Standard 68
Chuck Scully 68
Dow Finsterwald 68
Mike Stone 68
Mike Clegg 68
Frank Kress 68
Kernie Zarley 68
Bill Marvel 68
Doc January 68
Mike Mancuso 68
Gibby Gilbert 68
Bert Greene 68

Spain, Germany Split Opening Cup Matches

DUESSELDORF, Germany, Aug. 14 (UPI).—Left-hander Christian Kubke of West Germany scored a 6-4, 6-2, 12-10, 6-2 victory over Spain's Manuel Santana today to even the score in the interzone final of the Davis Cup.

In the day's first match, Manuel Orantes of Spain needed less than two hours to overcome 31-year-old Wilhelm Bungert, 6-4, 10-8, 11-9, on the improvised asphalt court at the Dusseldorf Rhine Stadium.

With West Germany trailing, 1-0, Kubke faced a must victory over the Spanish No. 1 player to keep West Germany's hopes alive.

The tall, hawk-faced Kubke started off fast with fast passing shots to take the first set, 6-4, in 25 minutes.

Santana settled into his game in the second set and scored repeatedly by slicing Kubke's serve returns away from the West German and broke Kubke's service twice to win, 8-6.

The day's best tennis was tucked into the third set, which lasted one hour 35 minutes. Leading 9-8, the 23-year-old Spaniard appeared on the verge of winning in the 18th game with a 40-15 lead. But Kubke battled back and after two deuce points pulled it out to even the set at 9-9.

They played evenly until the 21st game when, with Santana serving,



COURT INSPECTION—Spanish players and coach Lew (light hair) inspect new asphalt court.

Senator Hurls One-Hitter

Bosman Listens to Manager

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (NYT).—

Ted Williams, who has been known to help batters, has made Dick Bosman a better thinking pitcher. He has helped him plan the strategy to get the batters out, has given him confidence and has aided his concentration.

Bosman now mixes his pitches better and depends less on the sinker, which he used to throw almost exclusively.

The results of the lessons by the Washington Senator manager showed last night as Bosman tossed a one-hitter that sent the Minnesota Twins, the American League Western Division leaders, to their sixth straight loss, 1-0.

The hit off the 26-year-old Bosman, who led the league in earned-run average last season with a 2.19 mark, was a bunt singe by Cesar Tovar to open the game.

Bosman, who gained his 12th victory in 30 decisions, faced only 22 batters, one over the limit.

After Tovar's single, Bosman retired the next 16 batters before he walked the losing pitcher, Jim Keat, in the sixth inning.

Tovar then hit into a double play and the six-foot-three-inch, 210-pound Bosman set down the Twins the rest of the way. He struck out six.

Indiana 4, Athletics 3

Sam McDowell's three-hitter for his 17th victory of the season enabled Cleveland to beat Oakland, 4-3.

The defeat snapped a five-game winning streak for the Athletics, who had won 16 of their last 25 games.

Royals 11, Red Sox 3

Al Fitzmoris, a 24-year-old rookie, turned in his first complete game as Kansas City defeated Boston, 11-3. Fitzmoris, in gaining his sixth victory against three losses, allowed six hits. Ed Kirkpatrick hit the first grand slam of his career.

Brewers 3, Tigers 2

Marty Pattin hurled a five-hitter and Dave May's fifth-inning homer enabled California to score a 3-2 victory over Baltimore. Frank Robinson had tied the game at 2-2 with a two-out run-scoring double in the top of the eighth.

Angels 3, Orioles 2

Roger Repoz's eighth-inning homer enabled California to score a 3-2 victory over Baltimore. Frank Robinson had tied the game at 2-2 with a two-out run-scoring double in the top of the eighth.

Yankees 4, White Sox 3

Rookie Frank Baker's bloop double to left field in the eighth inning scored Jerry Kenney to break a 3-3 tie. Fitzmoris, in gaining his eighth victory against three losses, allowed six hits. Ed Kirkpatrick hit the first grand slam of his career.

Cubs 6, Giants 3

In the National League, Milt Pappas pitched and batted Chicago to a 6-3 victory over San Francisco. In gaining his eighth victory, Pappas hit a two-run homer and a pair of singles and limited the Giants to seven hits.

Braves 4, Expos 1

George Stone, with ninth-inning help from 47-year-old Hoyt Wilhelm, won his first game in more than a month as Atlanta beat Montreal, 4-1.

Farmers 3, Cardinals 7

San Diego unleashed a 16-hit attack that started against Reggie Cleveland, who was recalled from Tulsa last week, and beat St. Louis, 9-7. Ollie Brown, with his 20th homer, and Jose Garcia drove in three runs each for the Padres.

Astros 4, Phillies 3

Jesus Alou, who has batted .452

blasted out three home runs, by its most powerful pitchers, Johnny Bench, who hit No. 40, Tony Perez, who hit No. 26, and Lee May, who hit No. 25. These three have hit more homers this season than all the Mets combined, 101 to 95. Perez also stroked a two-run double.

Reserve Clause Makes Baseball Unique Sport

By Bob Addie



WASHINGTON (W.P.).—It must have come as a surprise to many that Federal Judge Irving Ben Cooper ruled against Curt Flood, who was testing the legality of baseball's durable old reserve clause—which could be more durable than ever.

For months, players have been saying they finally painted the baseball establishment into a corner and all that was to be decided was how long a player would be bound to his club in the future.

The odd thing is that both parties, the owners and the players—and even commissioner Bowie Kuhn—have been hinting that the reserve clause is obsolete and a substitute had to be found.

Football and basketball do not enjoy the immunity given to baseball by law. In football and basketball, a player is bound for an additional year if he decides he wants to play out his option.

It appears the owners will not stoop to gloating because they recognize the problem is far from settled. Something must be done to insure a more workable system.

Again, Judge Cooper said that Congress wanted to do anything about the reserve clause and the antitrust implications, a law would have been passed to that effect.

It is curious that Congress is reluctant to disturb baseball's status quo. Baseball people once trumpeted this as proof of continued immunity.

Since 1922, when the United States Supreme Court upheld the reserve clause, the high court has refused to hear any challenges against baseball—suggesting, as Judge Cooper did, that "silence of Congress" indicated approval.

Judge Cooper also picked up that point about "involuntary servitude," "peonage," "servitude" and "chattel." Flood's contention that he was being made to work for a team (the Philadelphia Phillies to whom he had been traded by the St. Louis Cardinals) "against his will" was a dubious legal point.

Sports writers brought this out when Flood willingly admitted before the case was heard that he was making \$30,000 a year. That's what you call being a slave with a gold ball and chain.

Judge Cooper said, as far as involuntary servitude went, the plaintiff (Flood) "is not compelled by law or statute to play baseball for Philadelphia."

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